"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy to-day; snow, somewhat warmer to-morrow; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 9.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,456. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DIGS FOR GRAFT IN 16 ACCOUNTS

Whitman's Search Extends Beyond Murphy and Gaffney to Leading Politicians.

OSBORNE PROMISES AID

Transactions of Sulzer, Bensel, Phil Donohue, Reel, and Peck Among Those Scrutinized.

FIVE STILL ARE "UNNAMED"

O'Gorman Did Complain to Sulzer of Stewart Hold-Up — Fear Invades Tammany.

District Attorney Whitman is going over the bank accounts of fourteen other men as well as those of Charles F. Murphy and James E. Gaffney. The District Attorney seeks evidence to prove the existence of a graft plot to loot the State Treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The accounts have been placed in the hands of Mr. Whitman in response to subpoenas. The search has not been confined to New York County, as at first was believed, but has extended to other cities of the State. Before Whitman completes his investigation a search will be made of the records of every bank in the State, and transcripts of the accounts of many more politicians will be in his hands.

Searching Many Accounts.

It is known that the District Attorney has a record of the financial transactions, so far as they could be learned from deposits and withdrawals in State, national, and savings banks, of these eleven men:

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall.

James E. Gaffney, Murphy's closest friend, contractor, commission agent, silent partner, horseman, and baseball club owner.

Philip Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, who was named by John A. Hennessy as silent partner in a large contracting firm.

Everett Fowler of Kingston, bagman for the State Democratic Committee, under indictment for extorting $2,500 from Seneca F. Hull, a contractor of Cortland, N. Y., indicted for soliciting a campaign contribution from a corporation.

Arthur A. McLean, for the last sixteen years Treasurer of the State Democratic Committee; pleaded guilty Jan. 13, to accepting a campaign contribution from a corporation.

Thomas Hassett, ex-Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, former employe in the office of State Engineer and Surveyor John A. Bensel; under indictment for attempted grand larceny in demanding $50,000 from a prospective aqueduct contractor as price for obtaining a valuable contract. Accused in testimony of accepting $1,500 to expedite payment by the State Highway Department of a debt due a contractor.

C. Gordon Reel, ex-Commissioner of Highways, now living in Albany.

Duncan W. Peck, State Commissioner of Public Works; a witness in the High Court of Impeachment against Sulzer.

John A. Bensel, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Charles F. Foley, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Highways, who had the power to award road repair contracts without public advertising or competition, has been mentioned in Attorney Whitman's graft investigation as at one time a man of much influence in the State Highway Department.

William Sulzer, deposed Governor of New York and now a leading witness in the Whitman graft investigation.

The District Attorney has transcripts of the bank accounts of five other men.

Fear Invades Tammany.

Tammany men have known for some time that Whitman had transcripts of the bank accounts of many persons. They did not realize that the number was so large, however, and there was much speculation yesterday over the identity of the "unnamed five." Fear, it is evident, has invaded Tammany Hall.

There was much surprise when it was learned that Whitman had transcripts of the accounts of Bensel, Reel, Peck, and Foley. Bensel, Reel, and Peck made up the Highway Commission prior to the reorganization of the commission in 1913. Sulzer, who was responsible for the reorganization, made John N. Carlisle sole head of the department. Foley was the Deputy Commissioner under Bensel, Reel, and Peck. He was in charge of the Bureau of Maintenance and Repairs.

The examination of the bank accounts of the sixteen men mentioned has kept Whitman's men busy for many days and nights. Accountants were called in to help. Banks in Buffalo and Albany have been visited by Whitman's assistants, and transcripts of accounts in institutions in these cities have been examined carefully. Whitman has reason to believe that much graft money went to Canada as well as to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and to Europe. He will not tell the name of the person he suspects of putting his graft money in a Buffalo bank.

It was asserted yesterday that Whitman had no right to demand transcripts of bank accounts. It was argued that a bank account could not be used as evidence against a depositor on the ground that no man could be forced to produce evidence against himself. Whitman maintains that he has the right to subpoena transcripts of accounts in New York County, and that a Supreme Court Grand Jury subpoena is valid in all parts of the State.

The matter first came up in 1911 in the trial of William J. Cummins. The Supreme Court sustained Whitman, and the Appellate Division, on the appeal of Cummins's case, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court. Lawyers said yesterday that the Court of Appeals had not passed on the course of procedure. If indictments follow it is expected that the question will be thrashed out.

Osborne Supports Whitman.

One attorney who upholds Whitman in his course of action is James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's graft investigator. Osborne said yesterday that Whitman

Continued on Page 2.

—Adv.

STORM ON GOULD DECISION.

Many Catholics Protest Against Annulment of Castellane Marriage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A Papal Nuncio stationed at an important European capital has been asked to be the interpreter of the great number of protests made by influential Catholics against the proposed annulment of the Gould-Castellane marriage by the Vatican.

Among persons who regard the annulment as a violation of sacred Catholic tenets are both laymen and clergy. Prominent American Catholics resident on the Continent have associated themselves with Germans and others who oppose the Pope's projected action.

It is asserted that the decision of the Rota Tribunal was based upon the most "absurd manufactured testimony produced on the part of Count Boni de Castellane" two years after the civil divorce was granted. Scores of indignant protests are said to have arrived at the Vatican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the final decision, contrary to current report, has not yet been rendered, but that it will be shortly.

CONFER ON TRUST BILLS.

Congressional Committeemen Plan Means to Hasten Their Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A conference was held to-day at the home of Senator Newlands of Nevada to outline a programme of procedure to expedite the pending anti-trust bills. Those present, in addition to Senator Newlands, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, were Senators Pomerene of Ohio, Myers of Montana, Robinson of Arkansas, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Thompson of Kansas, all members of the committee, and Representative Clayton of Alabama, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and Representatives Carlin of Virginia and Floyd of Arkansas, also members of that committee.

The conference did not give any consideration to steps for putting through the bill creating an Interstate Trade Commission, as that measure has been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, none of whose members was present.

The other three Administration measures introduced last week defining the Sherman law, prohibiting interlocking directorates and certain practices in trade relations, were considered with a view to hastening their passage.

A suggestion of Senator Newlands that there should be joint hearings of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the House Committee on the Judiciary in order that persons wishing to be heard would not be obliged to appear twice, met with the approval of the House committeemen present. They said, however, that this was a question they would have to bring up before the full committee.

President Wilson has expressed himself heartily in favor of granting hearings to persons concerned in the proposed legislation, and the Senate and House committeemen showed that they intended to carry out the President's wishes.

HOUSE DRIFTS TO SEA.

Ice Knocks Foundations from Under $5,000 Dwelling.

Persons in the neighborhood of Jamaica Bay were startled yesterday afternoon to see a house two stories and a half high drifting out to sea. The building, which cost $5,000, was the finest of the two dozen Summer homes that are built over the water near where Goose Creek enters Jamaica Bay. John Conklin of Brooklyn, whose Winter address the police were unable to ascertain yesterday, owned the drifting house, and at a late hour last night he had not been informed that his Summer home was floating out to sea.

Drifting ice which came down Goose Creek in large pieces undermined the piles on which the Conklin house was built. Old baymen said yesterday that not in years had they seen Jamaica Bay so choked with ice as it was yesterday. The Conklin house withstood the pressure of the ice for several hours before the piles began to give way.

The building sank until only the attic was above water, and then it began to drift slowly with the tide into Broad Channel, and through the Channel to the open sea. Hundreds of persons watched the house as it drifted toward the ocean.

When darkness came the house was well within Broad Channel and two and a half miles from Goose Creek. At that time only a part of the roof and the chimneys were visible above the water.

The police of Rockaway were notified, but they were unable to do anything, and they watched the house with others as it slowly proceeded in the direction of the Atlantic. The house was well furnished, but it had been unoccupied since last October.

ORE BY PARCEL POST.

Idaho Mail Contractor Confronted by a Heavy Task.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 25.—The mail carrier who holds the contract of transporting the mail between Stites and Elk City, Idaho, is confronted by the problem of how to haul three carloads of ore in a light wagon. He received a notice last week from three mines in the Elk River country informing him that the mines would ship three carloads of concentrates this month by parcel post to the smelter at Butte. An inspector was sent from Spokane to look into the matter.

"What in the wide world am I going to do?" wailed the contractor. "It will take me a year to haul the ore."

The inspector assured him that a requisition would be obtained from the department authorizing him to employ freight wagons to haul the ore. The inspectors were informed that the mines in the Elk River country expected to ship all their concentrates by parcel post in the future, instead of by freight. The rate by parcel post is 54 cents for the maximum fifty pounds, or $1.08 a hundred. The previous arrangement cost the mines much more than $1.08. The carrier will haul as many of the fifty-pound packages as he can handle on his one trip a day until he is relieved by the freighters.

Maysville Hotel Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Mayville House at Mayville was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The guests on the upper floors got out by way of the fire escapes. Nothing was saved from the building. The loss was $25,000.

NEW KING TO RISK TRIP FOR HIS CROWN

Charters Harriman Yacht to Make an Impressive Entry Into Albania.

ESSAD IS IN POSSESSION

And Europe Wonders if He and His 15,000 Soldiers Will Give Their Allegiance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Prince William of Wied has now completed his arrangements to leave Berlin for his new Kingdom of Albania, and in the course of the next month he will go to Trieste, there to board the yacht Mohican, chartered from J. Borden Harriman for the special purpose of enabling the new monarch to make an impressive entry into his dominions.

Durazzo has been selected as the port of disembarkation, but the Mohican will make calls at other Albanian ports, such as San Giovanni di Medua and Avlona.

Some hesitation has been shown in making a definite announcement of Prince William's plans, and in some quarters, indeed, it is suggested that their execution is still a matter of doubt. Essad Pasha, who at one time was regarded as a serious candidate for the throne of the new Albanian kingdom, and who, according to the most reliable reports, has a strong local backing, professes allegiance to William of Wied, but some doubts are expressed of his sincerity, and they are not likely to be dispelled until the new King's arrival at Durazzo.

Essad is in virtual command of the country, with a force estimated at 15,000 men under his orders. Nominally, the new kingdom is at present under the control of an international commission, but the commission's authority is more apparent than real. With Essad backing him, Prince William's entry into his new dominions would be auspicious; without it, he may find it advisable to extend the cruise of the Mohican.

The amount of the Prince's emoluments is still unsettled, and he has yet to make his arrangements for a bodyguard, and also for a system of national defense. He must choose between a semi-conscript army and a gendarmerie. German military experts have estimated that a trusted body of 6,000 or 7,000 men will meet the present needs of the case, and, indeed, would be preferable to a larger force, which might later be called upon to play an important rôle in internal politics, to the detriment of the peace of the Balkans, if not to the safety of their sovereign.

Enough men for such a force could be found among William's prospective subjects, but it is felt certain that any attempt at making general levies, which, after all, would be the only possible method of procedure, would raise opposition, since the natives have vivid memories of Turkish press gangs. On the other hand, if he decides for a mercenary force, the extra cost will be more than counterbalanced by an increase in efficiency and security. There are plenty of sturdy Albanians who have served with the Turks to form half of the new force, and their services could be secured at the cost of some $12 or $15 a month.

As for arms, the problem is not difficult, since the Turks left behind them a greater quantity of Mausers and other magazine rifles than the Albanian force could require for many years to come. A great part of these arms are in the possession of Essad Pasha, which makes it all the more evident that Prince William's occupation of his brand-new throne is largely dependent upon the good-will of the man who in many quarters is suspected of high personal ambitions.

Princess William is said to share the doubts regarding her husband's prospects in Albania to such an extent that she has arranged to leave her best household goods in Potsdam. Her drawing room there contains many valuable pieces and historical souvenirs, which will not be sent to Albania until her husband's tenure of the throne seems assured.

WEDDING PARTY KILLS BOY.

Their Auto Struck Him as He Ran Across the Street.

While running ahead of his father in order to be the first to cross the street at Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street, Nathan Levy, the four-year-old son of Samuel Levy of 915 Kelly Street, the Bronx, was struck down last night by a large touring car taking four guests to a wedding at Laurel Gardens, 79 East 116th Street, and died half an hour later at Lebanon Hospital with a fractured skull.

The car, which was owned by Mrs. Belle Geisner of 727 East 158th Street and driven by Harry Berman of the same address, according to the police of the Morrisania Station, was going at a moderate speed, and stopped within ten feet after hitting the boy. The driver of the car was held pending an investigation by Coroner Flynn.

The wedding toward which the guests were driving was that of Miss Frances Herzfeld to Abraham Berger. The passengers in the car, who were allowed to proceed on their way after an examination, were Norman Karn of 1,067 Fox Street, Harry Cahn of 741 Washington Avenue, and Maurice Hass of 964 Tiffany Street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
FLORIDA—AUGUSTA—CUBA—SOUTH.
All steel. Electric Lighted Pullmans. 4 Trains Daily via Standard R. R. of South. 1,218 B'way.

Col. George Harvey on the Diplomats of Democracy.

The Editor of The North American Review writes of diplomatic and consular appointments and the responsibility for them.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

COSTLY MOTOR CRAFT DESTROYED BY FIRE

Ralph Pulitzer and Thos. Taylor Lose $40,000 Yachts in a $300,000 Blaze.

Ralph Pulitzer's steam motor yacht Mystery and Thomas Taylor's speedy naphtha yacht Bullet, each built at a cost of $40,000, were burned yesterday in a fire that completely destroyed a large storage building of the Stationary Marine Motor Supply Company on Manhasset Bay. Dozens of smaller and less expensive craft that were put away for the Winter in the building also were lost, while many motor boats and launches tied up in the anchorages of the Port Washington and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs, on either side of the building, were saved by the vigorous efforts of the volunteer firemen and yachtsmen.

The storage building was a one-and-a-half-story frame structure, about 50 feet wide, built out over the water seventy-five feet, somewhat on the plan of the adjacent yacht clubs.

A number of boats were in course of construction there, among them being four of the new one-design class, ordered by Dr. Peter Lewis, Commodore Walter Blaisdell, John Mitchell, and J. L. Dimms of the Port Washington Yacht Club, who were intending to enter the boats in the races for that particular class in the coming Summer. Members of the yacht clubs on the north shore of Long Island annually compete with certain types of boats, for the designs of which prizes are offered. It was for the purpose of inspecting the new one-design boats of the Port Washington Yacht Club members that several yachtsmen visited the storage house in the forenoon.

While they were there the fire was discovered in the north side of the building by the watchman. He gave the alarm, and the yachtsmen and workmen in the building made an effort to put out the flames with pails of water in the building. The fire gained such headway that they were forced to abandon their attempts.

Meanwhile the alarm brought the three companies of volunteer firemen with all their apparatus from Port Washington. They were headed by Chief Timothy Bird. The firemen had a difficult time getting water. The nearest hydrant was a little less than a half mile away, and the men did not have sufficient hose or hydraulic power to bring water from that distance. At last resort, with their axes they cut holes in the ice that had formed in the anchorage around the storage building, and through these holes they ran the feed hose of their pumps.

By that time the fire had spread throughout the entire building and the streams of water had no effect. The firemen decided then that the best thing for them to do was to save the boats tied up around the building.

Assisted by Commodore Stephen Mason of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club and other members of the two clubs, the firemen succeeded in towing all the motor boats and launches away to a safe distance. In all they saved thirty-five boats outside the building that otherwise would have been destroyed. Among these were the 80-foot yacht of Commodore Mason and a fine high-power boat of Commodore Blaisdell.

Among the motor boats that were destroyed in the building were the Betsy, owned by Commodore B. C. Gould; Panadore, owned by Arthur T. Vance; Target, owned by Frederick Creamer, and the Bulletin, owned by Russell Howland. All were high-power boats.

Chief Bird estimated the loss, including the two boats owned by Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Taylor, at $300,000.

"SAFETY" CALL BY ELLIOTT.

Be Careful and Loyal, New Haven Chairman Urges 2,000 Men.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—"Safety first" was the topic at a meeting to-day of over two thousand New England railroad men, who were addressed by Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; James H. Hustis, President of that road, and other officials.

"In the language of a railroad man who reported an accident to me," said Chairman Elliott, "a battleship has hit us in the 'slats' and we are busy picking up the pieces. We have got to pull this 'safety first' thing through, and we will.

"You have been accustomed to working with a list of 'don'ts,' and I shall now give you a list of 'db's.'

"Do be careful. Do be alert and efficient. Keep always in good mental and physical health. Do be loyal, and stand up for the railroad in a manly fashion. Be ready always to give courteous and direct answers to the public. Show the public that it has a duty toward us.

"You ought to have good working conditions and good wages. The public wants good service, but we cannot give these things unless we get enough revenues. Revenues and expenditures are out of balance now and until the balance is restored we cannot get the highest efficiency."

WOMEN IGNORE HAT NOTICE.

Printed Request in Church Calendar Makes Little Difference.

Women members of the Central Congregational Church, at Hancock Street and Spencer Place, Brooklyn, were requested yesterday to remove their hats at the church services. The request was printed among the notices on the back page of the church calendar, and was inserted according to a resolution introduced by George W. Baily, one of the Deacons, at the annual meeting of the church last Monday evening.

There was divided opinion yesterday when the action of the church meeting was scheduled to go into effect. The church has the largest congregation of that denomination in the city. At yesterday morning's service only half a dozen women removed their hats, while the rest ignored the request. The attitude of the large majority of the women in the congregation was taken as an indication that they did not approve the innovation.

"The floor of the church has a good slope, and there isn't much need for the women to take off their hats," one of the older members of the church said last night. "If any general steps are to be taken, however, to have the women take off their hats it should originate among the women themselves."

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

LEAPS TO DEATH ON THIRD ATTEMPT

Widow of R. F. Amend Said She Heard His Voice Calling Her.

Grown melancholy since the death of her husband less than three weeks ago, Mrs. Josephine B. Amend tried three times yesterday to fling herself from a window of her apartment at 285 Central Park West. The third time she succeeded, and, falling twelve stories, she struck the roadway of Eighty-ninth Street, a few feet off the avenue. She was instantly killed. She was found dead by those who hurried out of the apartment house at the startled cries of a passerby who had narrowly escaped being struck by her falling body.

When Robert F. Amend, a manufacturing druggist, died on Jan. 6, it was after a long illness, and his death left Mrs. Amend exhausted from the long nursing she had given him. Her nervousness took the form of despondency, and repeatedly she told those about her that she heard her husband calling, and that she must obey his summons. A physician was called to try what could be done for her with hypnotic treatment, but the voice she heard kept calling her, and yesterday it was obvious that she was no better.

She was watched constantly. Besides her housekeeper, Mrs. Hilda Kuehner; her aunt, a Mrs. Stoerzer, came to live with her, an dto their vigilance yesterday was added that of Otto P. Amend, her brother-in-law.

Twice during his morning visit she became hysterical and tried to leap through the window, but each time Mr. Amend was able to restrain her, and she seemed perfectly composed when he finally left the apartment. Early last evening J. B. Tolch, executor of the Amend estate, called and spoke with her for a few moments, but by 8 o'clock he, too, had gone, and she was alone with her housekeeper and her aunt.

Mrs. Stoerzer went into an adjoining room to do some sewing and Mrs. Amend directed that the lights be put out while she reclined upon a couch in her bedroom. Then she asked Mrs. Kuehner to make her some coffee, and, after much pressing, the housekeeper left to prepare this for her. She had hardly gone from the room when she heard the window open, and as she hurried back she saw at a glance that Mrs. Amend was gone. She went to the window and could see the woman's body lying in the street, twelve floors below.

Mr. Amend was a member of the firm of Elmer & Amend, manufacturing druggists with headquarters at 205 Third Avenue. Mrs. Amend was 40 years old.

TO FLY LANGLEY MACHINE.

Smithsonian Official Accepts Beachey's Offer to Vindicate Pioneer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Smithsonian Institution at Washington to-day accepted an offer of Lincoln Beachey to demonstrate the possibility of flight in the flying machine invented and built by Prof. Samuel P. Langley. Derision that was excited when Prof. Langley's machine fell into the Potomac River was said to have broken his heart. Beachey will try to show that the machine was practical and only needed a better motor.

A telegram received to-day from Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Smithsonian Institution, said that while it would be inadvisable to take ou the wrecked machine from its place in the museum, every facility would be afforded to make a perfect reproduction, in order that Langley's real success might be shown.

"You can fly a kitchen table if your motor is strong enough," said Beachey. "This is what I want to show."

Beachey looped his sixty-seventh loop in sixty days in a high wind here to-day.

"GHOST" IN THIRD DEGREE.

Police Produce One to Draw Confession from Alleged Wife Slayer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 25.—The "third degree," with a "ghost" as the central figure, was applied by the police in a futile attempt to obtain from John H. Grondin, a young druggist, a confession that he killed his wife, Zola, according to a statement made public to-day by one of his attorneys.

Grondin's counsel said that shortly after he was arrested last night he was taken by detectives into a darkened room, where the "ghost" appeared and demanded in gloomy tones: "Why did you murder me?"

His attorneys said they considered such methods outrageous, but, at the same time they saw positive proof of their client's innnocence in the shadowy form and the question alike failing to cause him to make any display of emotion.

Grondin is charged with having poisoned his wife and with having attempted to establish that she had killed herself by inhaling gas in Portland, Maine.

When Mrs. Grondin was found dead on Oct. 30 last, Grondin made public a note which, he said, had been written by his wife, and left as an explanation of her alleged suicide. It contained an admission of infidelity, and the hope that he would be happy with the "woman who truly loved him."

Handwriting experts said the note was a forgery, and their assertion, coupled with the arrival here from Maine of a widow in whom Grondin was said to be interested, caused the exhumation of Mrs. Grondin's body, although the Coroner's jury had declared her a suicide.

Pathologists reported yesterday that they had found poison in Mrs. Grondin's vital organs.

PASTOR SUES FOR DIVORCE.

The Rev. John Erler Files His Action in York, Penn., Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 25.—The Rev. John Erler, a Lutheran minister, is seeking divorce in the courts here. The allegations of the petition have not been made public.

Mr. Erler is now preaching in New York City. He accepted a call with the Seven Valleys Lutheran Church more than a year ago, but the call was revoked by the West Pennsylvania Synod.

AGAIN FLOOD MILLS WITH STEEL ORDERS

Pittsburgh Enters 100,000 Tons and Full Time Within 90 Days Is Predicted.

COL. H. P. BOPE OPTIMISTIC

Country Entering Upon Era of Great Prosperity, Carnegie Vice President and Sales Manager Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25.—Steel orders aggregating upward of 100,000 tons have been received by the mills of the Pittsburgh district within the last few days. Col. H. P. Bope, Vice President and General Sales Manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, declared to-day that within ninety days the mills should be operating to full capacity. Sustained prosperity, it is asserted among captains of industry generally, will be a fact by that time.

The principal concerns affected by the upward jump in industrial conditions are the Carnegie, Jones & Laughlin, McClintic-Marshall, Riter-Conley, Clark Car, Epping-Carpenter Pump, Harbison-Walker Refractories, Spang-Chalfant, West Penn Steel, and National Roll and Foundry Companies. It is estimated that about 15,000 workmen will be immediately affected by the latest favorable turn in steel mill developments.

"We are entering upon one of the biggest buying movements in the history of steel-making in the United States, and a long spell of normal, sound prosperity for the whole country," said Col. Bope. "Within sixty or ninety days the steel mills of all the Pittsburgh district will be running almost and possibly quite to their full capacity. The psychological moment for the complete resumption of full activity in all lines seems to have arrived. Big orders are already given, or in contemplation, in almost every branch of the steel business."

Col. Bope added to his specific prediction bearing on Pittsburgh's dominant industry an optimistic forecast on industries in general. Genuine good times are coming, he believes.

The steel business is dependent on hundreds of allied interests, and the fact that a great volume of trade in steel is predicted carries as a corollary thriving conditions in many other lines. The farmers of the country have increased their acreage for 1914 and as a direct consequence it is expected the wire mills will have all the orders they can handle. There will be a large demand for tin cans to put away the products, and the tin and sheet plate mills will have to keep full quotas of men at work. There is much building now in progress, and reinforced steel is wanted in quantities. The oil business promises almost a record season, and immense orders for pipe already have been received. With all these contributing factors the railroads will find it necessary to meet the demand on their carrying capacity, and big orders for steel cars and steel car equipment are expected.

Manufacturing plants, warehouses and railroad yards are now practically without stock. Buying stopped some time ago, to await the outcome of the tariff and currency legislation. Money is now easier. As proof of the latter fact, Col. Bope cited the reduction of rates by the Bank of England and the Banks of Germany and France, and the fact that the bonds recently sold by New York State were five times oversubscribed.

FUGITIVE IN HOSPITAL.

Brimmler, Who Shot Girl in Brooklyn Cafe, Found in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Self-exiled out of the beaten highways of the police by becoming a tuberculosis patient, Frederick J. Brimmler, 28 years old, was arrested by Central Office Detectives O'Brien and Mullen to-day at the Tuberculosis Hospital here for the New York police, who have wanted him since Dec. 9 on a charge of shooting Miss Flora Belmont, a chorus girl.

Miss Belmont was shot through the cheek as she was eating in a chop suey restaurant in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, that night. She told the police that Brimmler, the son of a Kingston lawyer, was a jealous admirer. Brimmler admitted to-day that he fired the shot, but declined to throw any light on his reasons. He pleaded with the detectives not to remove him from the hospital. But the physicians in charge told the detectives that his condition was not serious, and Brimmler was taken to a police station.

Inspector Faurot of New York was notified, and he telegraphed in reply that he had started a detective to Washington to take charge of the prisoner. A letter from Inspector Faurot inclosing photographs and the Bertillon measurements of Brimmler furnished the clues which resulted in the arrest. The record states that the prisoner was arrested in New York Jan. 25, 1910, on a charge of forgery. Brimmler had been a patient at the hospital here since Jan. 8.

At the time of the shooting Miss Belmont and Catherine Picard, both of whom were in the chorus of a show at the Casino, were eating in the Brooklyn restaurant. With them were H. C. Ladd and Daniel Stockton of Providence, R. I. While they were eating Brimmler entered. Walking up to the table he said, "Flora, you have played me a dirty trick." As he spoke he drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entering Miss Belmont's cheek. She told the police that Brimmler had become infatuated with her, and against her wishes had followed her from place to place, begging her to marry him. He was angry, she said, because of another's attentions to her.

WESTINGHOUSE LABOR MOVE

Federation Organizing 12,000 Employes for Strike Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 25.—A campaign planned by President Samuel Gompers and other leaders of the American Federation of Labor, financed with labor funds, was launched at a mass-meeting this afternoon in East Pittsburgh to organize the 12,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for strike purposes.

English and foreign speaking organizers have been active among the Westinghouse employes for several weeks. Two or three preliminary meetings have been held. Reports by John L. Lewis, in charge of the Federation's movement, states that the Westinghouse men are ready for organizing.

The Westinghouse campaign, he said, was mapped out months ago, but was precipitated when the company recently reduced working hours from nine and a half hours to eight, with a corresponding decrease in pay. It is the first attempt to organize the Westinghouse employes on a large scale for over a decade.

KING TO VISIT ARGENTINA.

Alfonso to Sail in June for a Two-Months Stay.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that King Alfonso will pay a visit to the Argentine Republic in June. It is added that the King will be accompanied by the Premier and the Minister of Marine. He will make the voyage on a Spanish transatlantic liner, and the visit will occupy two months.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 26.—Announcement is made in several of the Madrid newspapers of King Alfonso's projected trip to Argentina. Premier Dato is given as authority for the announcement. The Minister of the Interior, José Guerra, said to-night that the trip was planned by the preceding Ministry, but that the present Cabinet had made no definite arrangements for it as yet.

TO DISINCORPORATE TOWN.

Governor's Latest Move Against Copperfield, Ore., "Lawless" Rule.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 25.—Disincorporation of the town of Copperfield, Ore., because it is in the hands of a lawless element, has been ordered undertaken by the Attorney General, Gov. Oswald West announced to-day. Proceedings to this end may be halted, he said, if the whole administration of the town resigns.

Copperfield was put under martial law three weeks ago after the closing of saloons there by State troops under direction of Miss Fern Hobbs, the Governor's secretary. The Governor's letter to the Attorney General says the element controlling the town is using the "charter as a shield for vice and as a protection against criminal prosecutions."

CURTIS TO SEEK SENATE.

Lively Contest with Bristow in Kansas Primaries Is Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—Ex-Senator Charles Curtis will be a Republican candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. His announcement is expected early this week. Along with it will come the assertion, it is said, that Senator Bristow and Arthur Capper have made a Senatorial-Gubernatorial deal designed to keep Curtis out of the primary contest.

Senator Bristow is between two fires, and Curtis says he can easily defeat him in the August primaries. The standpat Republicans have given Bristow a cold reception on his return to that party, and the Progressives are denouncing him as a traitor. "Bristow is guilty of a political felony," said William Allen White, national Committeeman of the Progressives, and the phrase is spreading over the State.

REFITTING ASTOR'S YACHT.

The Noma Is Being Prepared for Owner's Honeymoon.

The steam yacht Noma, owned by Vincent Astor, is undergoing a thorough overhauling at the yards of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company at Port Richmond, S. I., and, according to those in charge of the work, the craft is to be finished about the time of Mr. Astor's marriage.

It is thought on Staten Island that Mr. Astor is having his yacht fitted up so that he will be able to spend his honeymoon on her. New boilers are being installed, and the engines are being overhauled. She will be painted inside and out, and her cabins will be refurnished.

HAIR TONIC KILLS CONVICTS.

Two Pennsylvania Prisoners Die from Drinking Poisonous Mixture.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Two prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary are dead as the result of drinking hair tonic. That other men in the big prison are not seriously ill is due to the fact that a trusty reported to the Warden, and the supply of tonic was cut off.

The dead men are Charles Harris and Charles Rich, both of whom were serving long sentences, and were trusties. On Friday afternoon they stole a bottle of hair tonic from the prison barber shop, and immediately proceeded to drink the fluid.

Harris died on Saturday morning, and Rich, after intense suffering, died to-night.

FEAR FOR DESERTED MAN.

Knutter Has Brooded Since His Wife Left with Another.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., Jan. 25.—Persons living in the Borough of Middlesex have appealed to Prosecutor George Silzer of Middlesex and Judge Peter F. Daly of the Middlesex County Court to inquire into the mental condition of Daniel Knutter, who is said to have been acting strangely since his wife ran away to Scotland nearly two years ago with James Dunbar of Bound Brook, taking with her the money obtained from the sale of the Knutter home.

After this happened Knutter gave up a good place with the Lovgar Steel Works at Dunellen, N. J., and went to live with his mother at Seabury's Mills near Greenbrook. Judge Daly and Prosecutor Silzer have referred the case to the Greenbrook authorities, who have denied responsibility for Knutter. His mental condition has been growing worse and his neighbors fear he will do harm to himself.

WAR VETERANS FIGHT FIRE.

Confine Blaze at Bath Soldiers' Home to the New Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Civil war veterans fought fire at the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home here to-day when a $30,000 blaze, which caught from a cigar stub in the smoking room, destroyed the double barracks of Companies H and I, the largest and newest barracks of the home, and threatened the dining hall. The only fire department at the home is a volunteer one, and the veterans, under the direction of J. E. Ewell, the commandant, fought the blaze until the Bath Volunteer Department came to their aid.

The building destroyed was a two-story brick structure housing 125 of the 1,200 veterans at the home. The veterans whose quarters were burned were cared for to-night in the other barracks and in the reading room. A few of them lost their personal effects in the flames.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's Stores.—Adv.

CITY NOT TO GET ART COLLECTION LEFT BY MORGAN

Son May Give Some Objects, but for the Present Will Retain the Rest.

MAY ULTIMATELY BE SOLD

Exhibition of Whole Collection for About a Year Is, However, Assured.

NOW IN THE METROPOLITAN

Some 4,100 Objects Almost Ready for Public View—Will Left Disposal to Son's Discretion.

Unless the present intentions of J. P. Morgan, son and heir of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, are altered, the City of New York will not receive as a permanent possession the $50,000,000 collection of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art which J. Pierpont Morgan had intended, as he stated in his will, so to dispose of as to "render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people." Although expressing this desire, Mr. Morgan left the collection to his son, to be disposed of as the latter might see fit.

The younger Mr. Morgan, THE TIMES now learns, has even considered selling the more important objects of the collection, although some minor articles may be given to museums. Mr. Morgan, during his recent trip abroad, it is understood, broached the matter to art dealers, and several of these in London, Paris, and New York are said to have made tentative arrangements to undertake the disposition of the principal objects at private sale, probably early in 1915, should Mr. Morgan finally determine to dispose of the collection. Until that time, at least, the collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city will remain there, in order that the public may see as much as possible of it. All the objects have now been set out in the museum, and the whole collection will probably be open to the public in three weeks.

Some Objects Perhaps to Museum.

A well-known are connoisseur, who was frequently consulted by the late J. P. Morgan regarding his famous collection, and since his death by the present owner, told a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Mr. Morgan would place the collection on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but would not give it to the city.

"It is probable that Mr. Morgan," he went on to say, "will give a part of it to the Museum, including several statues and fragments of statues from ancient Greece and Rome and other countries, but he will keep the greater and most valuable portion of the collection. The collection has all been arranged, I understand, at the Metropolitan Museum, and a portion will be on view, I think, in about three weeks."

The information that Mr. Morgan does not now intend to give the collection to the city was confirmed by THE TIMES from other equally well-informed sources.

Nothing to be Sold Now.—Morgan.

The only expression that has been obtained from Mr. Morgan on the subject is the following:

"There is nothing sold, or to be sold, now. I am going to get advice as to the placing of the various collections, and I have no statement to make at the present time. There may be some things that I will eventually dispose of, but there is nothing to be done now. When I make up my mind just what to do, I shall go ahead and do it. Of course, the art dealers are anxious to get hold of a lot of things."

Why art dealers should have shown anxiety to obtain "a lot of things" in the Morgan collection, in view of the accepted belief that the collection as a whole was to go to the Metropolitan Museum was not explained by Mr. Morgan, and it would be difficult to understand that anxiety except upon the basis of knowledge that Mr. Morgan might be willing to sell. Mr. Morgan, it will also be noted, says that there is nothing to be sold "now." This, of course, fits in with THE TIMES's information that previous to the contemplated sale the collection is to be exhibited for perhaps a year to the public in New York, and possibly, a part of it, in Hartford, Conn., the birthplace and burial place of J. Pierpont Morgan.

City's Loss Due to Its Delay.

Delay in making ready for the reception and exhibition of the collection is perhaps in some measure responsible for its loss as a permanent possession of the Metropolitan Museum. On account of the large death duties in England Mr. Morgan had removed all his objects of art from London to New York, and toward the end of 1912 they were still stored in their packing cases at the Museum, although some of them had then been in New York for many months.

At this time, a few weeks before his trip abroad which ended with his death at Rome on March 31, 1913, Mr. Morgan in conversation with the writer expressed in plain terms his impatience at the delay in the public exhibition of the collection and his anxiety lest provision for its permanent housing, which he thought would require the erection of an additional wing of the museum

his son to carry out this intention or dispose of the collection according to his own wishes.

The will of J. Pierpont Morgan was filed for probate on April 19, 1913. The following article relates to the art collection:

"Article 32. ...ave been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portions of them as I might determine, which would render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people. Lack of the necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect.

"Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime they will pass to my son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will whereby I dispose of my residuary estate.

"Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he shall think best, to make a permanent disposition or from time to time permanent dispositions, of them, or of such portion of them as he may determine, which shall be substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have 'The Morgan Memorial,' which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose.

"I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son, or my said grandson, any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of said collections, should they pass to him under this will."

Last May a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Albany exempting the Morgan art collection from the State inheritance tax by means of a section added to the tax law exempting works of art, antiquities, or similar property if transferred within two years to the State or a municipality of the State for educational purposes.

The bill was passed and was signed by Gov. Sulzer on May 24. At that time it was believed that the Morgan collection would go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The exemption specifically stated that the tax would be effective if the art objects were not presented to the State or a municipality within two years. Any other disposition of the collection would not bring it within the exemption privilege.

The collection is valued at $50,000,000, and the inheritance tax on bequests to direct descendants is 4 per cent. on amounts of more than $1,000,000. On this basis the tax which can be levied on the Morgan art collection, if not given to the city or State, is $1,960,000, and the State will profit to that extent should the whole collection be disposed of.

The Morgan collection, including the paintings and other art treasures, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, although except for thirty-one paintings, which have been exhibited for a year, its treasures have not yet been placed in public view. The new wing, Wing H, has been set apart for the collection, and 4,100 of its articles are expected soon to be on exhibition.

Young Mr. Morgan's Inheritance.

Under the will of his father, J. P. Morgan, receives $3,000,000 outright, and is named as the residuary legatee of the estate, after bequests of $13,000,000 more to members of the Morgan family and $700,000 to charity are paid.

The value of this residuary estate has been estimated by those familiar with the affairs of the late banker, all the way from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. In addition, the present J. P. Morgan received, by the will, as already told, the whole of the art collection, which is valued at approximately $50,000,000.

GEMS OF THE COLLECTION.

Some of the Famous Paintings and Other Art Objects.

The Morgan art collection is pronounced by many critics the most valuable private collection in the world, and, while it is impossible to place an accurate value in dollars and cents on the art objects and pictures, the 4,100 items listed are estimated to be worth $50,000,000.

The pictures include some of the world's masterpieces, among the most noted being Raphael's "Madonna of St. Anthony of Padua," Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," the splendid Cataneo Van Dycks, Fragonard panels that are said to have cost $1,000,000; Rubens's "Grand Duke," one of the finest Hobbemas in existence, Reynolds's "Lady Betty Delme," works by the rarest of the Dutch, early Italian, Flemish, and modern French and English masters.

Among the pictures familiar to New York art lovers through their having been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art are Rembrandt's "The Young Painter," and two portraits by Frans Hals, Herr Bodolphe and wife. The "Lady Writing," by Vermeer, was another of the highly prized Morgan pictures in the exhibition and loaned to the museum afterward.

Among the forty-five or more pictures scattered about the museum galleries loaned by Mr. Morgan are three Rembrandts, three of Frans Hals's, a Perugino, a landscape by Hobbema, and a Fra Angelico.

The Most Famous Paintings.

Other famous pictures in the collection include:

"The Circumcision," by Vincenzo Catena.
"Madonna and Child," school by Botticelli.
"Portrait of Thomas a Becket," by Jan van Eyck.
"Portrait of Erasmus," by Hans Holbein.
Duff-Ogilvie portrait of Mary Stuart and her infant son, James I. (afterward James VI.).
A triptych, by Henri Bles: "The Last Supper," "Melchizedek Giving Bread and Wine to Abraham on His Return from the Wars," and "Falling of the Manna in the Wilderness."
"Madonna and Child," Bruges, Master of the League of St. Ursula (so-called from his series of pictures in the cloister of the Black Sisters at Bruges).
"St. Theresa Praying for the Souls in Purgatory," by Peter Paul Rubens.
"Girl Making a Garland," by Wolfgang Traut.
Landscape with figures and cattle, by Albert Cuyp.
"Children Playing Cards," by Dirk Hals.
"Girls with a Cat," by Dirk Hals.
"Michiel de Wael" (?), by Frans Hals (the elder).
"Portrait of a Lady," by Frans Hals.
"The Water Mill," by Meindert Hobbema. Also "Wooded Landscape."
"A Visit to the Nursery," by Gabriel Metsu.
"Lady Writing," by Vermeer.
"Portrait of Himself," by Rembrandt.
"Nicolaes Ruts," by Rembrandt.
"A Young Painter," by Rembrandt.
"Cottage Under Trees," by Jacob van Ruisdael.
"A Woman at Washtub; a Child in a Courtyard," by Pieter de Hooch.

These paintings were loaned in 1911:

"Legend of St. Nicholas" (two paintings,) by Garofalo.
"The Nativity of the Lord," by Jacques Daret.
"Repose in Egypt," by Gerard David.
"Portrait of a Man," by Hans Memling.
"The Annunciation," by Roger van der Weyden.
"Landscape," by Aart van der Neer.
"The Toilet," by Gerard Terburg.

These paintings were loaned in 1912:

"Portrait of the Artist," by D'Alba Macrino.
"Virgin Adoring the Child, with Saints," by Perugino.
"Adoration of the Magi," by Bartolommeo Vivarini.
"Madonna and Child," by Fra Angelico.
"Portrait of a Man with a Book," Flemish school.
Eight decorative paintings by Hubert Robert.

The list of more than 4,000 art objects includes everything in the collection from the smallest miniature to the largest tapestry. These art objects were brought to this country from four places where Mr. Morgan had gathered together and kept his art treasures—his London house, at 13 Princes Gate; his country home, Dover House, at Putney, just outside of London; the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London, and from Paris, where he had many art objects stored awaiting removal. The only addition to these collections was the great Raphael, which had been exhibited for a number of years in the National Gallery at London.

The art objects have been classified into the following main groups:

Enamels, including snuff boxes and other small enameled objets d'art of the eighteenth century.
Classical bronzes and jewelry.
Bronzes of the Gothic and Renaissance periods.
Silver and metal work.
Watches and clocks.
Jewels, crystals, and objects in amber.
Italian majolica.
Early French faience.
French and German porcelains.
Chinese porcelain.
Venetian glass.
Tapestries and furniture.
Ivories and small carvings in boxwood and honestone.
Sculptures and miniatures and paintings.

Enamels and Bronzes.

With the exception of the miniatures, the enamels constitute the largest section of the collection.

The Swenigorodskoi collection of Byzantine enamels is the most extraordinary gathering of these objects ever brought together. It consists of forty-three pieces. Two of them Mr. Morgan gave to the Louvre several years ago, and the gift was regarded as of such importance that he received special honors from the French Government in recognition of it. The rest of the collection is among the treasures now deposited in the museum.

In addition to this, there are about 375 pieces ranging in date from the earliest times through the seventeenth century, and including the wonderful Hoentschel collection of mediaeval enamels, which was purchased by Mr. Morgan two years ago.

Eighteenth century enamels are represented by the collection of snuff boxes, étuis and other small objects. Of these, about 150 are French, and between eighty and ninety English, including a fine collection of Battersea enamels.

The remarkable collection of bronzes, statuettes for the most part, principally of the Italian Renaissance period, numbers about 260 pieces. Including some fine examples of ancient jewelry and miscellaneous objects in gold and silver, the collection of classical material, principally bronzes, numbers about 140 pieces.

The collection of silver numbers approximately 150 pieces. A large proportion of this is German of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of the pieces in this collection, however, are fine examples of the earlier periods.

A class of material which may be designated broadly as metal work, including reliquaries, candlesticks, ewers, and other objects in bronze and iron, comprises about 50 objects.

The collection of watches and clocks includes about 260 pieces. The number of early pieces in this collection gives it an especial importance.

A large class of material may be described as jewelry and objects in crystal and amber. They number about 140 pieces, of which a large proportion belongs to the Renaissance period.

Under the heading of ceramics may be grouped a collection of 120 or more pieces of Italian majolica of the sixteenth century, a small collection of some sixteen pieces of French faience of the sixteenth century, a very large collection of French porcelain of the eighteenth century, numbering about 350 pieces, a notable collection of Dresden porcelain of the eighteenth century, mostly groups and single figures, numbering about 330 pieces; a collection of forty-four scent bottles in Chelsea porcelain, Bigdish, eighteenth century, and a collection of seventeen pieces of Chinese porcelain of the seventeenth century. Under this heading may also be noted the collection of glass, which consists of several pieces of Arabic of the fourteenth century and forty-three pieces of Venetian of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Tapestries, Furniture, Sculpture.

As to tapestries, the collection is composed of the 29 tapestries from Knole and 10 others which are, with few exceptions, of the eighteenth century. Five Persian rugs may also be mentioned here. There are several examples of furniture covered with tapestry; for instance, two sofas and twelve armchairs covered with Beauvais tapestry, and another suite consisting of three sofas and eight armchairs. There are also three pairs of Aubusson portieres and two tapestry screens.

In the list of furniture there are some thirty or more fine examples of the French eighteenth century period, including some fine examples of furniture decorated with Sèvres plaques. There are a few examples of the Gothic and Baroque periods.

The ivories, which constitute one of the most important sections of the collection, number in all about 225 pieces, and illustrate the development of the art in all its aspects. The small carvings in boxwood and honestone, medallions, and reliefs, for the most part German of the sixteenth century, number about 45 pieces.

There are 27 pieces of Italian sculpture, for the most part of the Renaissance period, including several Della Robbia pieces. The examples of French sculpture number about 50 pieces, and date from the Romanseque period through the eighteenth century, including in this last division some beautiful pieces by Clodion, Falconet, and Houdon. The examples of Netherlandish and German sculpture number 12 pieces. Two pieces of classical sculpture may also be mentioned here.

The collection of miniatures includes 844 pieces. The paintings in the collection number 31 apart from the 14 wall paintings by Fragonard, which consist of 6 large panels, 4 overdoors, and 4 small long panels.

Some prices paid for the Morgan art treasures were as follows:

Raphael's "Madonna of Saint Anthony," $500,000; Gothic tapestry from Aygalades, near Marseilles, $500,000; Fragonard's panels, $325,000; Gutmann collection of goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, $300,000; Gainsborough's stolen "Dutchess," $200,000; Hobbema landscape from Dorchester House, $150,000, and the Hoenstchel collection, $1,000,000.

The set of Aldines is valued at $150,000; Martel's collection of watches, $350,000. The jewels are valued at $1,500,000. The Coptic manuscripts found at Fayum are worth $400,000.

Montclair A. C. Raises $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Montclair Athletic Club has completed a plan for raising $10,000 and in consequence the club will be able to take title this Spring to a large tract of land adjoining the club grounds on Valley Road. The club is now the third largest athletic organization in the metropolitan district, and has a plant valued at $150,000. Only six years ago the club had a membership of less than 400. Now it has 1,000, with a life membership of 100. The membership is now recruited not only from Montclair, but from the entire western section of Essex County.

Next!

Which of New York's department stores will be the next to put its building on a mistake-proof basis by installing "Ellis" machines?

Several of them have already done so. Others are beginning to look their way.

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POINT OUT FLAWS IN GLYNN STATEMENT

Did Governor 'Fight Like Tiger' at Delmonico Meeting for Bill Already Passed?

SULZER REFUSES COMMENT

Warned to Silence by Whitman Regarding Conference at Which He Says Impeachment Was Planned.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—An open letter addressed to Gov. Glynn to-night by Jay W. Forrest, a personal friend of William Sulzer, asked the Governor to make further explanation regarding a meeting he and Charles F. Murphy and other Democratic politicians had in New York some time last Spring. Forrest has letters regarding the meeting which Eugene D. Wood wrote to John A. Hennessy.

This is the meeting at which Sulzer and his friends aver the impeachment was planned. Gov. Glynn recently said that he was at the meeting, but that only the hydro-electric bill and the direct primaries bill were discussed.

"I fought like a tiger for the hydro-electric bill," he declared. Now Forrest wants to know why he fought for a bill which, according to Forrest, was passed by both houses of the Legislature at least eleven days before the New York meeting.

"I do not remember the date of the meeting in New York," the Governor said, when the letter was called to his attention. "I think, however, it was before the Legislature adjourned. I never was at any conference where the impeachment of Mr. Sulzer was planned."

Forrest's letter said in part:

The letter written by Eugene D. Wood to John A. Hennessy states that you attended a conference at Delmonico's with Murphy, McCabe, McCall, McCooey, and Wagner. After this letter was mentioned in the Whitman investigation in the New York City courts, you are quoted as saying in your newspaper, the Albany Times-Union, of Jan. 23:

"I was at this conference, and I fought—fought like a tiger—for the hydro-electric bill."

The letter written by Mr. Wood to Mr. Hennessy bears no date, but the envelope in which it was mailed bears date of May 18, and shows that the conference was held at Delmonico's on May 14. The Legislature had adjourned on May 3, and the hydro-electric bill had passed both branches. The people of the State would like to have you tell them the necessity of going into a conference with Murphy, McCabe, McCall, McCooey, and Wagner to fight "like a tiger," for that which already had been passed by the Legislature.

When Forrest handed out the letter he said Mr. Sulzer was in his room and might be seen. Mr. Sulzer read the letter very carefully and declined to make any comment. He said Mr. Whitman had warned him not to talk.

According to friends of Sulzer, a new letter to Hennessy from Wood, bearing date of May 20 and dealing with the Delmonico meeting, will be given out in a few days either here or in New York.

Mr. Sulzer, it is understood, intends to insist in the Assembly that an Assembly committee conduct a State-wide investigation, with Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hennessy in charge. He already has offered an inquiry resolution, but it it said to be his intention to declare on the floor of the Assembly that Mr. Whitman is the proper man to have charge of such an investigation. The Whitman phase of this subject was another thing that Mr. Sulzer declined to discuss to-night.

J. H. Bacon, Painter of Coronation.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—John Henry Frederick Bacon, the painter, died to-day. He painted the coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary. He was born in 1865.

THIEVES ATTACK A CLERK.

Knock Lad Unconscious and Rob Drug Store Cash Register.

Victor Finkelstein, 16 years old, was in charge of the drug store of his brother, Otto Finkelstein, at 1,760 Walker Avenue in the Bronx, late last night when four young men entered. One of the men asked the youth for a toilet article, and Finkelstein stepped to the rear of the store. When he returned and faced the men one of them pointed a revolver at him.

While the man with the revolver menaced the clerk, the others took $40 from the cash register. Then they warned Finkelstein to keep his hands above his head until they were out of sight. He disobeyed that order as soon as the men started to leave the store, and one of them returned and struck him on the head with the butt of a revolver, knocking him unconscious.

A man who had been a passenger on a Walker Avenue trolley car found Finkelstein lying on the floor, and Policeman McCarthy of the Westchester Station and Dr. J. S. O'Grady of 1,477 Commonwealth Avenue were summoned. The surgeon said that the boy was suffering from a slight fracture of the skull, and that his condition was serious. The thieves escaped.

CONCRETE POLES COMING.

Toronto Already Has 25,000 in City Streets.

"Although reinforced concrete poles have been the subject of experiment from time to time for a great many years, it is comparatively recently," says a writer in The Electrical World, "that they have been employed or even seriously considered. The high and constantly increasing cost of wooden poles, their comparatively short life, with consequent prospective renewal at greater expense, as well as the demand of the public for the beautification of city streets, render the consideration of concrete pole construction desirable for modern overhead systems.

"A number of successful installations of concrete poles have been made in the last five or six years on this continent and in Europe. The largest pole installation at present is that of 25,000 concrete poles set up in connection with the municipal street-lighting and general light and power distribution of the hydro-electric system in Toronto, Canada.

"The appearance of an overhead installation can be greatly improved by using a pole of neat and uniform construction, such as is obtainable by the use of concrete. With a suitable lighting system and arrangement for overhead wiring and ornamental effect can be obtained at substantially the same cost as when wooden poles are used, and there is also the prospective saving in maintenance expense."

Orange Society Horse Show.

The annual indoor Horse Show of the Orange Society will be held in the Orange Riding Academy, East Orange, on Thursday. An attractive programme of riding and driving competitions has been arranged and the entries will include many horses exhibited at the last National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. Saddlers, hunters, and jumpers will lead in numbers, but several important classes have been arranged for harness horses and ponies.

The entries which closed last night include horses from the Academy in nearly all events, Peter Hauck, Jr., E. Hopkinson, Miss Selma King, Mr. Underhill, Iber, Frederick Page, J. Howard, T. Bryce, Arthur B. Leach, Miss E. Lovell, Miss Belle Hauck, Miss C. Hauck, James Hauck, Robert Newhouse, Miss J. Oppenheim, W. Hart, F. Page, Miss Page, T. Harrison, Miss King, Miss M. Winters, Mr. Byram, Mr. Thalheim, Mr. Leeb, M. A. Case, J. Dieckmann, Mr. Egner, Mr. Diamond, Miss Hull, Mrs. M. Nister, Mrs. Paul Moore, Miss D. Wright, James Shackleton, Miss Shepard, and Mrs. Lowenthal.

Cornell's Lacrosse Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The schedule of the Cornell lacrosse team has been announced. It includes an Easter trip in the South. The intercollegiate league games are with Stevens, Hobart, and Harvard. The schedule is as follows:

April 2, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; April 3, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; April 4, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; April 6, Carlisle at Carlisle; April 18, Hobart at Geneva; April 25, Stevens at Ithaca; May 2, Crescent Club at New York; May 9, Hobart at Ithaca; May 16, Harvard at Cambridge.

DIGS FOR GRAFT IN 16 ACCOUNTS

Continued from Page 1.

was "dead right," and he was glad to see him making such headway against the grafters.

"If any one tries to stop Whitman in getting bank accounts," said Mr. Osborne, "I'll use my powers as Commissioner under the Moreland act to get the bank accounts for him. I don't think he needs me, but if he does I'm all for Judge Whitman. If he wants any bank accounts in Buffalo I'll get them for him."

"Can you help him in getting at the contents of safety deposit boxes?" he was asked.

"May be," replied the Commissioner. "I'll answer that when they ask me."

Osborne was found at the Bar Association, hard at work. After discussing the Whitman investigation he talked about his own investigation.

"I'm going to Albany to-morrow," he said, "and I'm going to stay for a month. I have finished my last private case, the Willett case, and now the slate is clean for the graft investigation. I am going to show them what I can do. There'll be something doing when I get to Albany. The investigation will be resumed on Tuesday, but the fireworks will start on Monday."

The Commissioner then made an attack on John A. Bensel, Duncan W. Peck, C. Gordon Reel, and Charles F. Foley.

"I see by a morning newspaper," he said, "that Attorney General Carmody says that Bensel, Reel, and Peck, as Commissioners of Highways in 1912, were within the law in letting a mere deputy award 318 contracts.

Promises Grand Jury Action.

"Well, I'll see about that. I am going to Albany, and I will insist that the Grand Jury take up the cases of these three Commissioners. I say that they violated the Highways law over and over again. I maintain that they delegated themselves out of existence and let a messenger do their work for them. It is not of interest to me whether they assume the responsibility of this deputy. That isn't the point. The point is that they violated their oaths of office. They neglected to perform the duties enjoined by law. That is a misdemeanor.

"Do you know what Bensel, Reel, and Peck did? While they were drawing salaries as Commissioner of Highway they let Foley, their messenger, hand out 318 contracts. Only eight of these contracts were advertised. The 318 contracts ran up to $3,000,000. Foley handed them out right and left.

"At the end of the year the three Commissioners got together and in less than one hour they O. K.'d all those 318 contracts. They did not call a single witness to find out whether the contracts had been carried out. They did not examine a single specification to see whether the State of New York paid double or six times too much for the repair work. They just signed $3,000,000 worth of contracts, all in less than an hour and without asking any questions.

Calls It an Outrage.

"I'll tell the Attorney General what I think about this matter. Bensel, Reel, and Peck might just as well have been in Europe and come back at the end of the year and O. K.'d Foley's work. I want to know what they did to earn their salaries and I am going to insist that the Grand Jury investigate this outrage."

Whitman was much pleased with Osborne's attitude. If there is any prosecution Whitman will watch developments carefully. He is watching the graft prosecutions in all parts of the State. In one county, other than Albany County, particularly interesting developments are expected. In this county, it is expected, two indictments will be handed up in the road graft investigation. John A. Hennessy is responsible for this investigation and Whitman, it is believed, will profit by the developments.

Whitman will bring great pressure to bear this week on James G. Shaw, a stone quarry man who received $41,250 in bills from an aqueduct contractor and gave the money to a stranger, and upon James C. Stewart, the contractor, who testified that he was held up for 5 per cent. of a $3,000,000 contract on the Barge Canal. James E. Gaffney has much interest in the work Whitman plans this week.

Shaw has refused to swear that he gave the package of bills to Gaffney and Stewart has refused to identify the man who held him up, other than to say that he represented himself to be James E. Gaffney.

Whitman seeks to prove that fourteen politicians worked together to loot the State. If he can lay such a conspiracy charge before the Grand Jury, it was said yesterday, all of the members of the Canal Board will be called as witnesses. The alleged conspiracy, it is said, involves grafting on contracts let by the Canal Board, the State Highway Department, and the Board of Water Supply of this city.

What Senator O'Gorman Did.

Almuth C. Vandiver of the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver made this formal statement last night regarding the attempted hold-up of James C. Stewart, the contractor:

"I want to correct a statement which appeared in the press this morning to the effect that our firm was first retained to represent the Stewart Brothers at the time of the occurrences to which Mr. Stewart has recently testified. The fact is that Stewart Brothers have been clients of our firm for twelve years.

"Senator O'Gorman's attention was first called to the matter by Mr. James C. Stewart, in a casual way, on the night of Dec. 21, 1912, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York City, after the close of the Sulzer dinner. On the following Monday the Senator obtained Mr. Stewart's permission to convey the information to Mr. Sulzer, then Governor-elect, and on Friday, Dec. 27, 1912, the Senator called at Governor Sulzer's office, 115 Broadway, New York City, and told the Governor what had been told to him by Mr. Stewart.

"Furthermore, the Senator never communicated with Mr. Charles F. Murphy concerning this matter, either directly or indirectly, nor did any other member of our firm. The Senator did not see Mr. Murphy between the time of the Syracuse Convention, in September, 1912, at which Gov. Sulzer was nominated, and the inauguration of President Wilson, in Washington, in March, 1913.

"Our client, Mr. James C. Stewart, called on Mr. Murphy immediately after the incident in question, and on the day it occurred. My information is that Mr. Murphy told Mr. Stewart that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. Three weeks later Senator O'Gorman heard of the Stewart incident for the first time. The foregoing states Senator O'Gorman's entire connection with this matter."

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NOTED DEMOCRATS TO WAR ON MURPHY

Tentative Committee Will Form Body of 250 to Plan Reforms in Local Party.

POLK SIGNS THE CALL

Robert Adamson Joins Also in Movement to Oust Tammany Boss and His Lieutenants.

Independent Democrats discussed yesterday the significance of a call sent out by a committee of forty-seven prominent Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, for the formation of a committee of 250, to consider the reorganization of the party in the city and State. The call is signed by ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Bert Hanson, as Chairman, and among the other signatures are those of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, Montgomery Hare, ex-Congressman Kindred, Martin W. Littleton, and ex-Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins. The call says:

> The Tentative Committee, whose names appear on the following page, believe that the promulgation of the principles of democracy is essential not only to the political, but to the material welfare of the State, and that this great work can best be advanced by the organization and cooperation of Democrats, actuated by the like belief. The nature of the organization, the controlling motives, and the personnel of the leaders of Tammany Hall are obviously such as to unfit it for public service.
>
> On behalf of the Tentative Committee I have the honor of inviting you to become a member of a Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, whose duty it shall be to form a Democratic organization in sympathy with the progressive democracy of the City, State, and nation.
>
> BERT HANSON,
> Chairman of Tentative Committee.

On another page of the invitation appear these names of the members of the so-called Tentative Committee: Bert Hanson, Chairman; Lawrence B. Dunham, Secretary; Robert Adamson, Steven B. Ayres, Henry DeForest Baldwin, Edward M. Bassett, Brinton Buckwalter, Ralph Polk Buell, Charles C. Burlingham, Frederic R. Coudert, Barth S. Cronin, J. Hampden Dougherty, A. H. Eastmond, J. E. Eastmond, Charles Jerome Edwards, Melville J. France, Alfred Frank, John Frankenheimer, Stuart G. Gibboney, E. R. L. Gould, Julius Harder, Lamar Hardy, Montgomery Hare, A. Augustus Healy, Fred W. Hinrichs, J. Aspinwall Hodge, John J. Hopper, Raymond V. Ingersoll, John J. Kindred, Isaac H. Klein, Martin W. Littleton, Thomas F. Magner, Alfred Bishop Mason, Robert Grier Monroe, Frank L. Polk, Francis D. Pollak, George Haven Putnam, Meyer D. Rothschild, Lawrence E. Sexton, William J. Stewart, Joseph H. A. Symonds, Calvin Tomkins, Marion J. Verdery, John De Witt Warner, Thomas C. Whitlock, Robert A. Widenmann, and Adam Wiener.

The invitations for members of the committee, which is to include representative Democrats of all five boroughs, were issued on Saturday, and a meeting of the new organization will be called as soon as the requisite number of responses have been received. At the Yale Club last night Chairman Hanson made this statement:

"Although the presumption has arisen that this call has been sent out at the psychological moment, when the investigations of District Attorney Whitman appear to have reached their final culmination in uncovering the end of the long graft trail in the State barge and canal departments, as a matter of fact it is merely an accidental coincidence, unforeseen by the committee.

"This movement, which has been quietly taking shape since early in the recent municipal campaign, has no definite plans for any party reorganization. It is merely working to bring together representative Democrats of a high character and unquestioned repute who shall take counsel together as to the best ways and means through which our party can be purified.

"It has been made citywide in its scope because we desire to have the counsel of Democrats from all parts of New York, and invite their co-operation in the common task of party housecleaning which centres in the Borough of Manhattan and the County of New York.

"The movement dates back to the beginning of the recent campaign, when it was discovered that various bodies and organizations of independent Democrats were working in support of the Fusion ticket. Among these were the Empire State Democracy, the Democratic Union, Incorporated; the Home Rule Democracy of Brooklyn, the Home Rule Democracy of the Bronx and the Mitchel Democratic League. With the exception of the last named organization, which was a campaign organization, the other bodies had existed for several years.

"It was felt that instead of having the efforts of these organizations separated it would be a wise policy to bring them together for concerted and effective action. As a result an Executive Committee was selected which brought these organizations together for the campaign under the name of the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, which secured a column on the official ballot under the emblem of a rooster.

"Shortly after election the Executive Committee came together and decided that the coalition ought to be continued and the original committee of thirty-five selected a Committee on Plan and Scope of eleven members, of which I was chosen Chairman. This Committee on Plan and Scope authorized the Chairman to appoint a Committee on Organization of not less than twenty-five and the forty-seven gentlemen whose names are signed to this call were designated and consented to act.

"This Committee of Forty-seven decided that a larger and therefore a more representative committee was desirable, and it was voted to bring together a committee of 250. For several months we have been passing upon the names of those suggested for this larger committee, examining their records as regards past political affiliations, independence, and probable sympathy with such a movement. The result was that on Saturday these invitations were sent out to 250 Democrats, who appeared to the tentative committee to be the best men available.

"As to what plans will be adopted by the new and larger committee I have no authority to speak. The situation of the Democratic Party in each borough of the city will be discussed, and the committee will take such action as it deems wise to bring about co-operation on the part of all independent Democrats against the present order of things."

HEAR GUTZON BORGLUM.

Sculptor Discusses "Insurgency in Art" in Montclair Church.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 25.—Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, spoke in Unity Church to-night, his address being the fourth in a series on Sunday evenings relating to the problems of the present day. Mr. Borglum's subject to-night was "Insurgency in Art. "Creation involves recreation," said Mr. Borglum. "To recreate we must destroy much that exists. Insurgency in art does not mean belligerency, but an intense individualism that goes with a distinctively creative mind found in all artists."

The speaker gave a brief outline of the life of Phidias—how he rebuilt the art of Greece, lifted it out of the archaiac condition he found it in, removing and destroying a great many of the monuments of Greece, and replacing them by his own and the work of a few men he had associated with him. Phidias, Mr. Borglum said, drew the history of Greece in marble, carved the customs of the time upon the Greek temples, and set a standard for excellence of work that had never been surpassed, but it cost him his life, for he was exiled, driven from Athens, wandered away and died.

In reviewing the history of America and its great civilization. Mr. Borglum said that we had not even begun to write upon our national monuments the nation's history.

TWO SKULLS FRACTURED.

Men Picked Up on Street Can't Explain Injuries.

Two men were found lying on the streets early yesterday morning unconscious, and with fractured skulls. One, an unidentified man, was picked up by two men passing down East Twenty-fifth Street, near the river, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. There the doctors say that he will probably die without regaining consciousness. The only trace to his identity is a memorandum book in which is written "William Connors of 234 Washington Street."

The other man, James McGuire, 30 years old, of 760 East 182d Street, was found at Arthur Avenue and 187th Street by Dr. Albert, who was returning on an ambulance to Fordham Hospital. In neither case have the police been able to ascertain how the men came by their injuries.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

From the several hundred English billiard players who have shown their skill at Doyle's Academy this season five have been selected to compete in a championship tournament for a challenge cup, which, after being won in the tournament, will have to be defended three times in order to become permanent property. The opening game will be played to-night at Doyle's, the contestants being Samuel Spicer and Frank Ridgeway. The other entries are George Hayman, Thomas Butler, and Edward Bass. The games will be of 300 points.

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THEATRE MANAGERS DINE.

Tenth Annual Feast at the Biltmore —Klaw Assails Critics.

The tenth annual dinner of the Association of Theatrical Managers of Greater New York was held in the ballroom of the new Hotel Biltmore last night. Among those present were Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, H. S. Ascher, A. E. Aarons, Joseph Brooks, Charles Burnham, James Buckley, H. Bissing, J. B. Brady, D. Bernstein, W. H. Crane, William Courtleigh, M. S. Chappelle, J. E. Dodson, Judge Harris Dickson, A. E. Erlanger, Justice M. L. Erlanger, Douglas Fairbanks, M. Fishel, L. M. Fields, David Gerber, J. H. Gest, H. J. Goldsmith, H. N. Hempstead, Arthur Hammerstein, S. H. Harris, Otto Hauerbach, William Travers Jerome, M. Kohn, Meyer Livingston, A. Ludvich, Cyril Maude, Hon. Dudley Field Malone, William F. McCombs, G. R. Miner, W. J. Moore, E. D. Miner, H. Clay Miner, W. E. McCoy, R. C. Megrue, Frank O'Malley, Charles Osgood, G. D. Pitman, H. S. Pollard, A. Present, Judge Otto Rosalsky, J. A. Reid, J. W. Rosenquest, J. W. Rosenquest, Jr.; Austin Strong, Edward Sheldon, H. A. Shea, Guy E. Tripp, G. C. Tyler, J. H. Tooker, Ralph Trier, L. C. Teller, E. D. Thurnauer, John Williams, Joseph M. Weber, T. W. Woodford, A. Zukor, and Sam Gumpertz.

Mark Klaw of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, who was not announced as a regular speaker, surprised the diners when, after one speaker had praised the dramatic critics of this city, he arose and assailed a number of them vigorously.

SOCCER CLUB SUSPENDED.

Fall River Rovers Punished for Sending Team to St. Louis.

At a council meeting of the United States of America Football Association, held at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday, the delegates disciplined the Fall River Rovers of the American Football Association for sending a team out to St. Louis to play against unaffiliated clubs early in January. As a result of this action Rudolph Harworth, manager of the Rovers, was suspended for five years, while Harold Crock, the Secretary, and all the players who went on tour were suspended for a year from participation in organized football.

The council issued instructions to the Southern New York State Football Association not to permit any club affiliated therewith to play games with the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey, which comprises the Crescent A. C., Staten Island, Bensonhurst, Richmond County, Columbia University, and Montclair.

The Philadelphia League also came in for its share of attention, and it was voted to issue a mandate to the Eastern Pennsylvania and District Football Association to act in their case at its next meeting.

By unanimous vote it was decided to incorporate the National Association. Word was received that Connecticut would form a State association next Spring. Delegates were present from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Utah.

Ouimet Out of Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 25.—A gallery of fully three hundred people turned out this afternoon to follow National Champion Ouimet in a four-ball golf match, partnered with Jack Jolly. Before the first nine holes were played, however, there was a general demand for "rain checks" in spite of the fact that the day was balmy and fair, and a gradual falling away of the crowd. Ouimet was decidedly out of form, making the turn in forty-six, but he braced, coming home and missed a put on the eighteenth green for eighty-two. The salvation of the exhibition was a brilliant seventy-four for Donald J. Ross, who played with Tewksbury, who won at best ball match play, by a liberal margin. Jolly's card was approximately eighty-one and Tewksbury's eighty-three.

Great Neck Club Elects Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Jan. 25.—The Great Neck Hills Country Club, which is one of the most active country clubs on Long Island

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SHOT BY BURGLARS; THREE AGAINST ONE

Brewster Grapples with Thief in Dim Hallway and Both Tumble Downstairs.

HOUSEHOLDER BREAKS ARM

Burglar's Two Confederates Then Join the Fight—Brewster Is Hit In Broken Arm by Bullet.

Neimeyer Brewster, who lives at 91 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, with his mother, Mrs. Katherine Brewster, 60 years old, and his sister, Miss Phoebe Brewster, was awakened early yesterday morning by the sound of persons moving about the house. Brewster more than half believed that his fear that intruders were in the house was ill-founded, but he determined to make an investigation.

As he entered the dimly lighted hallway a man pounced upon him from behind and felled him with a blow on the head. Brewster, who is 32 years of age and muscular, struggled to his feet and grappled with his assailant. The struggle was silent, Brewster fearing to alarm his family. He rapidly was gaining the upper hand when he saw the crouching figures of two other men approaching.

Brewster realized then that it was useless to expect that his mother and sister would not hear the sound of the struggle. Fighting desperately, he pushed his assailant to the stairs and there tripped him. Together Brewster and the burglar pitched down to the bottom, followed hastily by the burglar's two companions.

In the fall down the stairs Brewster's right arm became twisted and was broken at the elbow. Even with the odds so much against him, Brewster continued to fight, now having three assailants.

One of the burglars placed a revolver against his head. Brewster jerked away and the revolver was discharged, the powder burning his face and the bullet piercing his fractured arm. Frightened by the sound of the shot, the burglars then fled.

Mrs. Brewster meanwhile had been awakened, and by telephone had sent the emergency call to "central." This brought the police from the Flushing Avenue Station in less than two minutes after the burglars had fled. Physicians from Flushing Hospital dressed Brewster's wounds. An examination of the house showed that nothing had been stolen. The robbers had worn gloves with which to conceal their finger prints. This fact, the police said, was almost proof positive that the men were old criminals whose finger prints were on record at Headquarters.

SHOT BY GAME WARDEN.

Farmer Straub Wounded Seriously —Warden Calls It an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENHEAD, L. I., Jan. 25.—Frederick Straub, a farmer of this place, is in the Mineola Hospital, suffering from a bullet wound he received after a dispute over the game laws with Thomas H. Allen of Port Washington, a State Warden. Allen says that Straub threatened him, and aimed a shotgun at him and that his revolver was discharged accidentally in an effort which he made to disarm Straub. On the other hand Straub in an ante-mortem statement says that he gave Allen no cause to attack him.

Straub, who owns the farm on which he lives, a part of which is woodland, has been accustomed to spend a part of nearly every Sunday afternoon in hunting. He went out this afternoon and was walking through his woods when Allen approached him. Allen had come from Port Washington to investigate a report that Straub in his Sunday excursions did not observe the game laws, among them the laws protecting squirrels. The open season for squirrels ended on Jan. 1.

"I asked Straub," Warden Allen said to-night, "if he was having any luck. Straub answered, 'Not much, just a few squirrels.' When he told me that, I informed him that the season for squirrels closed on New Year's Day, and placed him under arrest immediately."

Allen asserts that Straub at once aimed his shotgun at his (Allen's) head. Allen says he jumped to one side and knocked the gun from Straub's hands. In the scrimmage that followed his own revolver, he says, was discharged accidentally, the bullet entering Straub's neck.

Allen had a wagon near by in which he took Straub to the home of Dr. W. W. Hadley at Sea Cliff. Dr. Hadley saw that the wound was serious, and had Straub removed to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, where Dr. Cleghorn removed the bullet to-night.

Justice of the Peace W. E. Luyster of Glen Cove took Straub's ante-mortem statement. Straub said the Warden knocked him down twice, and that at no time did he point his gun at him. Luyster held Allen on a charge of felonious assault. At the hospital it was said to-night that Straub's condition was serious.

DETECTIVES SCARED AWAY.

Gun Stops Them In Search of Bird Hunter.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Jan. 25. — When a constable and a detective of Hackensack went to the Kintop home on Green Street to-day to arrest young Fred Kintop for shooting birds out of season, Fred Kintop, Sr., just threw them off the porch, and when the officers drew their guns to make a show of force, Mrs. Kintop, who has the neighborhood reputation for being something of a psychic, stepped between her husband and the guns and waved her arms in a prophetic manner.

"For your conduct this afternoon I give you just one year to live," said Mrs. Kintop, terribly.

Then she turned abruptly upon a negress who was a witness of the scene, and who might have been expected to testify to it in court some day.

"If you go to court and tell a word of what you saw," chanted Mrs. Kintop, "I will cause you to lose your voice and to bark like a dog."

By the time the full import of this threat was sinking in, Kintop himself had slipped inside and brought his gun to the window. He then suggested that the detectives leave, and they left forthwith.

HUERTA SEES HOPE OF CHECKING REBELS

Undaunted by Northern Defeats, He Fits Out Army to Check Advance on Capital.

VILLA EXPECTS HARD WORK

Realizes That Central and Southern States Are Less Friendly, but Is Confident of the Result.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—Developments in the situation, both local and international, during the week have been indecisive, although indicating that it is inevitable that some change must come soon. The general public unrest is evident through the large number of unfounded rumors which are daily current in the clubs and at public gatherings, ranging from the persistently denied report that Gen. Huerta will resign to reports that he is dying.

Business conditions are stagnant, stores remaining open merely as a matter of form. Many merchants are facing critical conditions, without any probability of improvement in the immediate future.

Gen. Huerta continues to whip an army into shape for a campaign against the rebels, and seems undaunted by the recent reverse at Ojinaga. New forces are daily prepared for the field, armed with Japanese rifles and ammunition.

The conditions in Northern Mexico are generally interpreted here as indicating a lack of confidence on the part of the rebels, although an attack on Torreon is expected momentarily, while reports of fighting in the vicinity of Monterey and Saltillo are persistent.

The situation in the Southern States became notably worse in the past week, partly due to the appearance of Candido Aguilar on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where he is reported awaiting orders to start an active campaign, and also to the revolt of Indians in the Puebla Mountains, under the leadership of Gen. Juan Francisco Lucas, a former officer of Porfirio Diaz. The Puebla revolt was suppressed by diplomatic means some time ago, the peace terms giving the Indians the right to name their own officials, and also providing for the release of such of their number as had been impressed in the army. The leaders of the Indians now assert that the Government immediately forgot its promises when hostilities ceased. They intend to force the campaign. This revolt is considered the most serious that has taken place in some time, since it involves the easy possibility of isolating the capital from Vera Cruz, and also the possibility of the appearance of rebels in the vicinity of Mexico City.

There has never been real fear here that the Zapatistas would attack the capital, since they are considered marauders who only attack small garrisons and unprotected towns. The Puebla Indians, however, are a different class, capable of pushing a campaign to the capital.

The conferences of Magon and Lind at Vera Cruz aroused much comment in diplomatic and political circles. While no definite results were expected, it was believed the conferences would tend to give Washington a closer view of the situation, and also give a prominent Mexican, politician an opportunity to ascertain the real purposes of President Wilson.

It is not expected that the arrival of Japanese officers and sailors here will arouse public enthusiasm, but that such demonstration as takes place will be artificial.

MAGON BLAMES THE PRESS.

Departs for Mexico City, Incensed at Failure of His Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 25.—Señor Magon, the former Cabinet Minister, started for Mexico City to-night. He is incensed with American newspapers, saying that they spoiled his plans for an arrangement with John Lind.

The gunboat Zaragoza will leave here Tuesday with some passengers who will arrive from the capital.

VILLA'S BIG PROBLEM

How to Feed His Army in the Less Friendly Central States.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Jan. 25.—What will be the immediate fortunes of Gen. Francisco Villa's army of 15,000 or more rebels when they pass south of Torreon into the central States of Mexico received serious consideration by the rebel leaders to-day. The rebels confidently expect to take Torreon, although Gen. Refugio Velasco, the Federal commander, has orders from Mexico City to check the revolution there if possible. But what will happen after the defeat of the Torreon Federal garrison, should they be defeated, is not so clearly defined in the mind of Gen. Villa.

Heretofore the activities of Gen. Villa's army have been confined chiefly to the border States, which are regarded as rebel territory, and the rebel victories have been achieved against Federal garrisons cut off from communication and from bases of supply. Unlimited supplies of cattle also are at the service of the rebels in the North.

Southward the conditions are changed. Important cities such as Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, and San Luis Potosi have Federal garrisons which are supplied both with rations and ammunition direct from Mexico City. Moreover, communication and railroad facilities for the shifting of Federal troops are available. The Federal strongholds thus are more closely knit and can reinforce each other more readily than in the North.

Another consideration before Gen. Villa concerns the possible attitude of the people of the Central States toward an invading rebel army. In the north Gen. Villa has had little difficulty in rallying the non-combatants to his aid. In the Central States and cities, where the Federals have dominated and where the rebels will have to find sources of food, the attitude of the non-combatants remains to be shown. South of Torreon are great deserts to which water will have to be carried in some instances for a hundred miles. These are also devoid of cattle, so that the rebels will have to depend for relief on such towns as they leave in the rear.

The railroad systems and the natural routes which the rebels would have to follow in an invasion of the Central and Southern States form a triangle. Torreon, 585 miles south of the United States border, with a population of 25,000, forms the northwest angle of the triangle. Saltillo and Monterey are on the northeast angle, while the two routes southward running through important cities converge at Mexico City. Two rebel armies thus might start, one each from Torreon and Saltillo and while marching southward be separated by about 200 miles until they reach the vicinity of Mexico City.

The route directly south from Torreon and along which Gen. Villa proposes to lead the bulk of his army toward the capital of the republic, runs through Zacatacas and Aguas Callentes. The route south of Saltillo runs through San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Villa proposes to leave the eastern route to the rebels in that territory. Another rebel front is working southward along the Pacific Coast, and, according to Gen. Villa, is to march toward Guadalajara.

"Whatever the obstacles, we intend to fight our way to Mexico City unless the usurper Huerta is driven out before we get there," said Gen. Villa.

Gen. Villa has been indisposed since the Ojinaga battle. This has resulted in a delay in the campaign against Torreon. Bonales Sandoval, believed to be an agent of Felix Diaz, is on his way from Juarez to Chihuahua. Gen. Villa said he would converse with Sandoval, but would accept no suggestions to give Diaz a place in the revolution.

CARRANZA IS FIRM.

No Peace Till the Constitutional Army Triumphs, He Declares.

CULICAN, Sinaloa, Mexico, Jan. 24.—"At the triumph of the cause of the Constitutionalist order which we represent, peace will be established in my country."

With this brief statement to newspapers, Gen. Venustiano Carranza today replied to a flood of messages from peace societies in Europe who asked for peace in Mexico.

All of these messages, which were received the last two days, asked for peace in Mexico, and each contained the Spanish word for peace. They were sent by societies in England, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, and Spain.

This simultaneous action gave rise to much speculation among Gen. Carranza's advisers and the opinion was expressed freely that it had been brought about by some action of the Huerta Government at Mexico City through its agents in Europe.

Gen. Carranza personally answered a number of messages from prominent Spanish publicists and politicians. All of his answers contained some reference to the Mexican uprising of February, 1913, in which President Madero was killed. It was pointed out that the Spanish residents of Mexico have been barred in some districts for assisting in the Huerta movement.

The system of giving company currency, good only for merchandise at camp stores, as a method of paying laborers, is being investigated by the Constitutionalist chief during stay in Sinaloa. The system is said to have flourished under the Diaz régime and to have constituted virtual peonage. Carranza, it is said, has taken a firm stand against it, and has warned all employers that they must pay their workmen in State currency issued by the insurgent Government.

TALK WITH WILSON TO-NIGHT.

Republicans and Democrats to Discuss Mexico and Other Problems.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson has a busy week of conferences ahead, but none is so important, perhaps, as the one which will be held to-morrow night with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Republicans and Democrats alike will gather for a frank talk on the international relations of the United States. The President has frequently consulted the Committee on Mexican Affairs, in line with a policy of keeping the Senate informed on developments. His conference to-morrow will be an expansion of that policy, taking the Senators into his confidence on other problems.

It is believed the Mexican situation will be passed over with the incidental comment that nothing has arisen to warrant any change of policy by this Government, and that the "crumbling process" is going on with the prospects steadily growing of the downfall of the Huerta regime.

On the Panama Canal tolls question, the Japanese alien land controversy, and the unratified arbitration treaties, however, the President could tell the Senators considerable.

INDIANS DITCH A TRAIN

And Afterward Cut the Railway Between Capital and Necaxa.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—Additional evidence of the seriousness of the rising of the Serrano Indians in Puebla is afforded by an attack on a train on the Hidalgo Railroad, between the capital and Necaxa, where the light and power plant is located. The train was ditched and the passengers were robbed of their firearms. Later the railroad was cut.

The rebels were led by Esteban Marquez, a protege of Gen. Juan Francisco Lucas, the patriarchal leader of the Serranos. The passengers, who were permitted to depart, are convinced that there are at least 2,000 well armed and well organized rebels in that region. They say that 450 men of the fifth regiment, who were recently sent against the rebels, have joined them.

SUES IN CARD SCANDAL.

Baron Le Vavasseur Accuses Paris Club Members of Libel.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 26.—The Matin announces that Baron Robert Le Vavasseur has begun proceedings against seven of the most prominent members of the exclusive Jockey Club by having them summoned to appear before the correctional courts.

The proceedings arise out of an incident which occurred in the card room of the club in 1910. Baron Le Vavasseur was accused of cheating, but the dispute was arranged, and the incident was considered closed. The charges, however, have been repeated several times since by D. du Breuil de Saint Germain, who refused to accept the Baron's challenge to a duel. The latter appealed to a jury of honor, declaring that Saint Germain was bound to fight or withdraw his charges. The jury disagreed, and the parties then attacked each other in the newspapers.

Matters were brought to a crisis by a letter, signed by Count Raoul de Boigne, Count Louis de Montesquieu de Rochefort, Count Louis de Rochefort, Capt. Jean de Girard de la Chalse and Guy de Wendel, declaring on their honor that they were present at the card game in question, and that Baron Le Vavasseur was guilty of irregular play and that they had kept silent heretofore in the interests of the club and the Baron's family.

TO TRY CASSIDY ON TUESDAY

Willett Held in Raymond Street Jail After His Conviction.

Following the conviction on Saturday night of ex-Congressman William Willett, Jr., of Far Rockaway, on the charge of paying for his nomination to the Supreme Court in 1911, Joseph Cassidy, ex-Democratic leader of Queens, and his lieutenant, Louis T. Walter, will be put on trial on Tuesday before Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court on the charge of having accepted money for procuring the nomination for Willett.

Ex-Congressman Willett spent yesterday, the first since his conviction, in the Raymond Street Jail. He slept and ate well, according to his guards, and took exercise with the rest of the prisoners in the morning. He saw no visitors, as they are not allowed at the Raymond Street Jail on Sunday. Sentence will be pronounced on Willett on Friday. James W. Osborne, his counsel, refused to say yesterday whether an appeal would be taken.

Daughters of Revolution at Church.

One hundred members of Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended a special service commemorative of Founders' Day, yesterday afternoon, in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, at Twelfth Street. Mrs. Simon Baruch, Regent; Mrs. S. B. Hard, Secretary, and others attended. Patriotic hymns, including Whittier's Centennial Ode, were sung, and the sermon was preached by the chaplain of the chapter, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield.

NATION HAS RIGHT TO HOLD MEXICANS

Federal Court Dismisses the Writ of Two Ojinaga Refugees Alleging Loss of Liberty.

HAGUE TREATY UNVIOLATED

Nor Is Act of Congress Necessary for Internment—Their Belligerency Beyond Question.

The right of the Secretary of War to keep in close custody the Mexican refugee troops who crossed the Rio Grande River at Ojinaga to avoid capture by Villa's forces has been upheld by the Federal District Court for the Southern District of California.

Several refugees sued out writs of habeas corpus, alleging that their internment was a deprivation of liberty without due process of law. They attacked the Administration's contention that this internment was justified by the obligations of the United States under The Hague Treaty of 1907 by asserting that the so-called Constitutionalist forces could not be called belligerents, and hence international law and The Hague Treaty did not apply. They also raised the issue that, even if the treaty did apply, it could not be enforced without sanction of Congress.

The Court held that the section of The Hague Treaty providing that "a neutral power which receives on its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the seat of war" does not violate any provision of the Constitution of the United States, nor require legislation to make it effective, and is therefore a part of the law of the land which the President has full power to execute. It was laid down that the two parties engaged in civil war in Mexico were belligerents according to the law of nations, and that the fact that the United States had not given either official recognition did not affect its right and duty to execute the provisions of the treaty with respect to troops of either party who sought asylum in its territory.

The Court drew a distinction between the proceedings in the case of Gen. Orozco, who came to the United States, not because he was pursued, but to violate neutrality laws by trying to procure arms, and the habeas corpus proceedings of the refugees who crossed at Ojinaga to escape from pursuers.

In rendering its decision the court said:

"Petitioners are not charged with any offense against either municipal or international law; indeed, The Hague treaty impliedly allows, where humane considerations require, a neutral power to give refuge on its own territory to alien belligerents, exacting, however, as a matter of common justice, that the neutral power shall take suitable precautions to prevent the belligerents from leaving the neutral territory to renew hostilities.

Internment Just an Asylum.

"Petitioners' assumption that the treaty provisions are criminal measures is at once the groundwork and the chief infirmity of their argument. Internment is not a punishment for crime, but simply an appropriate means agreed upon for the temporary care of alien forces who seek asylum in neutral territory and is defined as follows:

> Modern practice, which ignores Bynkershoek's contention that flying troops may be followed into a neutral state, imposes upon such state the duty of receiving them under such conditions as will deprive them of the power to start again from its soil in order to renew hostilities. To secure that end and at the same time to satisfy the claims of humanity, belligerent troops are disarmed as soon as they cross the neutral frontier and detained in honorable confinement until the end of the war. While thus detained they are said to be interned, a condition which they must not resist and the expense of which their Government is in honor bound to bear.

"Internment in many respects closely resembles the temporary confinement necessary to the exclusion or deportation of aliens, both being means respectively employed for the execution of laws—a treaty in one case and an act of Congress in the other.

"The broad distinction between such temporary confinement and imprisonment as a punitive sanction is well illustrated in the case of Wong Wing against the United States (163 U. S. 228, 235.)"

The Court then took up the question as to whether the treaty required an act of Congress to make it effective, and quoted with approval an opinion of Chief Justice Marshall as applying to the present case:

> The President is the sole organ of the nation in its external relations, and its sole representative with foreign nations. Of consequence, the demand of a foreign nation can only be made on him. He possesses the whole executive power. He holds and directs the force of the nation. Of consequence any act to be performed by the force of the nation is to be performed through him. He is charged to execute the laws. A treaty is declared to be a law. He, then, must execute a treaty, where he and he alone possesses the means of executing it.
>
> The treaty, which is a law, enjoins the performance of a particular object. The person who is to perform this object is marked out by the Constitution, since the person is named who conducts the foreign intercourse and is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. The means by which it is to be performed, the force of the nation, are in the hands of this person. Ought not this person to perform the object, although the particular mode of using the means has not been prescribed? Congress unquestionably may prescribe the mode, and Congress may devolve on others the whole execution of the contract, but till this is done, it seems the duty of the Executive Department to execute the contract by the means it possesses.

Question of Belligerency.

The contention of the petitioners that, since the United States had not recognized either party in Mexico as belligerents, neither was under international law was dismissed with this pronouncement:

"A civil war breaks the bonds of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties must, therefore, be necessarily considered as constituting, at least for a time, two separate societies. Having no common superior to judge between them, they stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest and have recourse to arms.

"This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war—those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor—ought to be observed by both parties in a civil war. Should one conceive he has the right to hang his prisoners as rebels, the opposite party will make reprisals and the war will become cruel, horrible, and every day more destructive to the nation.

"It is not the less a civil war, with the belligerent armies in hostile array, because it may be called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents be considered as rebels or traitors. It is not necessary that the independence of the revolted state or province be acknowledged in order to constitute it a party belligerent in a war, according to the law of nations. Foreign nations acknowledge it as a war by a declaration of neutrality. The condition of neutrality cannot exist unless there be two belligerent parties.

"Petitioners' contention, therefore, that Mexico, because of the civil war, is not subject to international law, or more specifically The Hague Treaty, is without merit."

"Catch My Pal" Head Here.

The Rev. Robert J. Patterson, founder of the temperance order in Great Britain known as the "Catch My Pal" movement, which has spread as far as Australia and Canada, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Cedric to lecture for the National Reform Association of America. Each convert to temperance has to promise to convert his or her best friend.

DUTY ON REPAIR WORK.

Mexican Railways to Appeal Decision on Engine Drivers.

The National Railways of Mexico, owned chiefly by the Mexican Government, has found that the making of repairs on its rolling stock in Mexico, and then returning it to this country, is a costly experiment when the American tariff is involved.

From testimony placed before the Board of United States General Appraisers in this city, it appears that the railroad company shipped locomotive drivers which had been used in this country from Laredo, Texas, to New Laredo, Mexico, to be turned by their workshops at that place. The tires needed turning and were shipped to the shops in Mexico, where the work could be done at an outlay less than in this country. The axles and wheel centres were of American origin, while the tires, of German manufacture, had been imported and paid duty at a previous time.

When the drivers reached the American border at Laredo, on their return, the Collector of Customs assessed full duty on the drivers as entireties. E. Denike, who represented the railroad, set up the contention that the drivers were properly free of duty as "American goods returned," within the meaning of paragraph 500 of the law.

Judge Hay, who writes the decision for the board, overrules the claim for exemption of duty on the drivers as entireties, as well as the contention that if the articles are dutiable at all they are dutiable on the amount of $15, the amount of work done on them. The decision affirms the assessment of several thousand dollars on the drivers as though they were entirely new and original importations. It was said yesterday that the National Railways of Mexico planned to take the case before the United States Court of Customs Appeals at Washington.

PRINCETON STOPS 'HORSING'

Traditional Method of Receiving Freshmen Likely to be Abolished.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Opposition to "horsing," which seventeen years ago replaced "hazing" for freshmen at Princeton, has been shown to be so strong that the custom will in all probability either be abolished entirely this year or modified so much as to be wholly unobjectionable.

The fight against "horsing" was started a year ago by The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate daily paper. A canvass was made of the undergraduate leaders and the Faculty, and a postcard vote was taken in the senior class.

The postcard canvass showed 55 per cent. in favor of abolishing the custom, and the personal investigation among the leaders and the Faculty showed six in favor of the retention of the tradition and fifteen against it.

President Hibben expressed a hope that "horsing" would be done away with and a more rational method of receiving freshmen into the university adopted. He is in favor of some plan which will satisfy the two demands—to help the freshmen find a place for themselves in the university quickly, and also to check any show of intrusiveness.

SQUIRRELS WERE DRUNK.

Chocolate Cocktails They Found Sent Them Home Staggering.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 25.—When Bud Weeks goes fishing he always comes back with a good catch or a good story. To-day he brought back both.

"As I was going over this morning on the lake road," he said, "I saw two gray squirrels eating out of a small pasteboard box. When I approached they staggered away like drunken men. I looked at the box and saw the reason why. It was labeled 'chocolate cocktails.' It had probably fallen from an automobile. I watched those squirrels as they tried to climb the tree and get in their hole. They were just like a drunken man trying to put a key in the keyhole and had about as much success. I went on fishing, and as I was coming home to-night what do you suppose I saw?"

"Saw them signing the pledge," suggested Jim Graveson, President of the Roslyn Wheel Club.

"No," said Weeks, "they were both sitting on the side of the lake holding a cake of ice on their heads. They were a sick looking pair, I tell you."

HARBURGER, FLAG DEFENDER

Ex-Sheriff Heads New Society to Exalt the National Banner.

The American Flag Society, with ex-Sheriff Julius Harburger as President, was organized yesterday afternoon at 42 Second Avenue. In announcing the special purpose of the organization to inculcate respect for the Stars and Stripes among immigrants, Mr. Harburger said:

"The State should pass a law prohibiting any but the American flag to be unfurled in parades. The red flag is a treasonable one, its followers misguided, free lovers, sabotagists, bomb throwers, nihilists, gunmen, socialists, evildoers, atheists, enemies of the Government, militant purveyors, obstructionists, whose sole aim is to destroy, not to uplift. The strong arm of the law must be maintained, and our force of right, might, and strength will prevail!"

Vice Presidents included State Controller William Sommer, Civil Service Commissioner Meyer Wolff, Prison Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock, and Appraiser Sol Goldenkranz.

POLICEMAN USES HIS CLUB

And Magistrate Murphy Compliments Him on Taking Mitchel's Hint

Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court yesterday complimented a policeman who accepted Mayor Mitchel's recommendation to club rowdies who resist arrest.

Philip Sapmara, 22 years old, was charged by Patrolman Corbett of the Beach Street Police Station, with disorderly conduct. Sapmara was with a friend on the corner of Laight and Hudson Streets, and each was throwing garbage cans at the other. Sapmara's friend got away, but Sapmara was caught in a doorway. He grappled with the policeman.

"I'll give you a chance now to put Mitchel's clubbing order into effect," Corbett quoted Sapmara as saying.

"I did put the order in operation," Corbett told the Magistrate, "and I gave him a taste of the locust. He walked along, then."

"I heartily agree with you," said Magistrate Murphy, "and now I will give him a taste of my order. I'll hold the prisoner for forty-eight hours until his record is looked into."

EXHIBITION OF
34 PAINTINGS
BY
FRAGONARD
In Aid of the Artist Fund Society of the French Benevolent Society
AT
E. GIMPEL & WILDENSTEIN
Specially Selected Galleries for this Exhibition.
673 Fifth Avenue (at 53rd St.)
Entrance Fees:
From Jan'y 24th to 30th, inc., $1.00
From Jan'y 31st to Feb'y 14th, 50 cts.

Tantine's
The Oriental Store
Announce
That They Are Now Located on
Fifth Avenue
at
Thirty-Ninth Street
A·A·VANTINE·&·CO· Inc.
New York
Telephone 1400 Gresley

B

Steel shelving —made in sections.

Have you a suite of offices? Then, in your storeroom or vault, you need this shelving to hold stationery, books and supplies of one sort and another.

If your office is small—a regular cubby-hole of a place—all the more do you need the shelving. Used as it should be, it will go a long way towards doubling the size of your office, for you can put in it a thousand and one things that otherwise would litter up desk, wall and floor.

You can start with a single section. Later on, you can buy another—or a dozen. With a wrench and screwdriver you can join the units together so that they will be practically one. Two heights: 7 feet 4 and 9 feet 4. Two widths: 2 feet and 3 feet. Shelves are 14 inches deep and can be raised or lowered at will, an inch at a time.

Olive green enamel finish.

Descriptive leaflet mailed on request. Or call at our salesroom and see the shelving.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment. Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York
Telephone, 1400 Worth

The German Advertising Seals have had enormous success. In less than two years they have traversed all Germany, and the end is not yet. Wait, the Germans say, till Americans discover them—in business and for collecting, both!

Americans *have* discovered them. Our Company is the first in America to exploit the Advertising Seal as the result of long study as to its uses.

If you are a retailer, if you are a manufacturer, an executive in a banking institution, a life, fire or accident insurance company, we can advise you how to profitably employ Advertising Seals.

American advertisers in every line of business are adopting our Advertising Seals for their splendid publicity value—attractive colorings and designs, and because they *will reach*.

Call, Write or Telephone
Advertising Seals Co., Inc.,
1269 Broadway, New York.
Telephone, Madison Square 9516.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE
you a circular so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

Today and tomorrow, an extraordinary Sale of
Men's Shirts and Pajamas
in which some 2700 dress shirts and regulation white shirts, and 1800 suits of pajamas, are priced considerably below par

750 White Linen Dress Shirts, values $1.50 & $2 at 95c
Some with full length bosom, others with short bosom. All sizes and all sleeve lengths.

450 Fine Tuck Dress Shirts, value $3.50 at $2.35
Made with laundered or double French cuffs. Admirable with full dress or with dinner coat.

1500 White Negligee Shirts and White Dress Shirts at $1.35
Values $2, $2.50 & $3
¶ The regulation are made in the newest plain and pleated negligee models, all coat style. The dress shirts are to be had either pleated or with plain bosom of fine French pique. In fact, in both dress and day shirts, this sale is replete with almost every good style you can imagine.

1200 Soiesette Pajamas, value $2 at $1.35
Made with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Cut on lines that are comfortably large. In white, tan, blue, pink and lavender.

600 Domet Flannel Pajamas, value $1.50 at $1.10
Made of fine quality Domet flannel on spacious lines that make for comfort. Finished with pearl buttons and silk frogs.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

"I am a part of all that I have met," says Tennyson.

Which, being true, makes it important that those articles which we meet and use daily should be of the right quality.

The most relaxed, impressionable and leisurely hour of our day is the dinner hour. The refined and beautifully made silverware of Gorham's is worthy of the delightful intimacy of that magic time.

The masterpieces of the Gorham designers are the beautiful sets of dinner silver, each representing a great historic period.

Florentine,
Louis XIV.,
Louis XV.,
Louis XVI.,
Jacobean,
Early Georgian,
Middle Georgian,
Late Georgian,
Colonial.

In all there are thirty different designs, and each includes a variety of pieces numerous enough to cover every imaginable need. The purchaser need only buy as many as he for the moment wants. The greater thing is that, when he buys, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has made a selection worthy of his daily association, and that additions to match can be made as desire or ability occurs, while the prices are no higher than those asked for less worthy productions.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

BITTER COLD DRIVES WOLVES TO PREY

French Schoolgirl Devoured by Wild Animals, Made Fearless by Hunger.

BELOW-ZERO TEMPERATURE

Long-Continued Frost Threatens Crops—Even Italy Reports 5 Degrees Above Zero.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The long continued cold, especially in the central districts of France, is bringing numbers of wolves, frantic with hunger, out of the woods. A little girl returning from school at La Coquille, near Perigueux, was devoured by wild animals, the searchers finding only a torn pinafore and a few bones. Hunting parties are being organized everywhere.

The temperature in Paris has shown a slight improvement in the last day or two, owing to the brilliant sunshine, the mercury to-day standing above the freezing point for the first time in many days. In the country districts the cold is growing more intense, and the Weather Bureau sees no immediate probability of higher temperature.

The thermometer registered 6 degrees below zero to-day at the observatory of Puy-de-Dome, in the south-central part of France. The cold is likely to prove disastrous, as many farmers have sown late wheat, trusting to a repetition of the mild Autumn and Winter of the past few years, and it is feared that crops in many places will be destroyed.

TURIN, Jan. 25.—This district is experiencing intense cold, temperatures of 12 degrees above zero having been recorded for the past few days. Dispatches from Acqui, in the Province of Alessandria, report 5 degrees above zero.

"ADS" FOR RECRUITS "PULL"

50,000 Would-Be Soldiers Reply to British War Office.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The working out of the scheme for recruiting the British Army by means of newspaper advertisements, which was recently tried by the War Office, offers excellent testimony of newspaper publicity.

About ten days ago the War Office inserted in most newspapers alluring announcements detailing the advantages of enlistment in the army and inviting would-be recruits to write for a booklet containing further information. Fifty thousand copies of this booklet were prepared, and yesterday the last of the whole edition was applied for. The result shows that the advertisement reached the quarters which it was desired to reach.

What results have been attained in the increased number of enlistments, however, is not yet announced.

COMMUNIST CHOSEN DEPUTY

Cipriano, Veteran of Paris Barricades, Elected to Italian Chamber.

MILAN, Jan. 25.—The Socialist Deputy, Treves, who was re-elected at Milan in the general elections in November, recently withdrew from this constituency, accepting a seat in the Chamber from another constituency in the hope that the revolutionary Socialist, Amilcare Cipriano, a former member of the Paris Commune, would be elected in his place for Milan.

In the November election Cipriano was defeated by Leonida Bissolati-Bergan-maschi, leader of the Reformed Socialists. On election day Cipriano was elected by more than 11,000 votes. He received almost double the vote of his opponent.

It is certain, however, that his election will be annulled, owing to the fact that he has been deprived of his political rights because of imprisonment.

The extremists, overjoyed at their victory, held demonstrations throughout the city.

AVIATOR KILLED AT HENDON.

Wind Upset Temple's Monoplane as He Was Making a Dive.

LONDON, Jan. 25—George Lee Temple, a British aviator, was killed to-day while flying at Hendon. He was making an especially difficult dive, when a strong gust of wind caught the tail of his aeroplane, and the machine crashed to the ground. The aviator's neck was broken.

Temple was the first British aviator to make a flight upside-down in this country, having accomplished this feat on Nov. 24, two days before B. C. Hucks looped the loop at Hendon.

NEW PARIS-ATHENS ROUTE.

Projected Railway Will Join Greece to Western Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Within eighteen months Western Europe will have direct railroad communication with Greece by means of a projected new line connecting the Piraeus, Athens & Larissa Railroad with the Oriental Railroad.

The contract for the construction of this line was signed to-day by the Greek Minister at Paris and the French contractors in the presence of the Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos.

The journey between Paris and Athens will thus be reduced to sixty hours.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

SEES A NEW RACE HERE.

Zangwill Warns English Against Anglo-Saxon Cousinship.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 26.—Israel Zangwill, whose play "The Melting Pot" is to be produced in London on Monday, contributes to this morning's Daily Chronicle an article telling how America absorbs racial types, in which he says:

"Every country has been and is a 'melting pot,' but America, exhibiting the normal fusing process magnified many thousand diameters and diversified beyond all historic experience, and fed, not by successive waves of immigration but by a hodge-podge of simultaneous hordes, is, in Bacon's phrase, an 'ostensive instance' of the universal phenomenon.

"America is the 'melting pot'; her people have already begun to take on such a complexion of their own, it is so emphatically tending to a new race crossed with every European type, that the British illusion of a cousinly Anglo-Saxon people, with whom war is unthinkable, is sheer and willful blindness. Even to-day, while the mixture is still largely mechanical and not chemical, the Anglo-Saxon element is only preponderant; it is very far from being the sum total."

WILL TRY MACVANE CASE.

Prosecutor Commits Men Accused of Blackmailing Singer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Crown Prosecutor at Taranto has finished his investigation of the alleged blackmail of Miss Dorothea Macvane by the newspaper men Cicala and Carucci, and has sent both to trial.

Their lawyers asked for "provisional liberty," corresponding to release on bail, which is here granted without the payment of money; but the Crown Prosecutor refused, which is taken as an indication of the gravity of the case.

METHODISTS BUY ROME SITE

Will Build a College in Connection with Mission Work.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, pastor of the American Methodist Church in Rome, has purchased about six acres at the southern end of the historic hill of Monte Mario, one of the most beautiful locations near Rome. He announces that he intends to erect a great modern college, embodying the highest intellectual, patriotic, moral, and physical ideals.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, President of Drew Seminary, and a brother of the Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, said last night that his brother had acted in making the Roman purchase as the agent of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. This was the first step, he said, in the board's founding of a college in Rome for boys and young men. The institution as planned is to be primarily for secular education, but with a religious motive. No religious discrimination, however, Dr. Tipple said, would be allowed.

The purchase price of the land, Dr. Tipple said, would approximate $50,000. Subscriptions for this purpose were taken by the Rev. Bertrand Tipple during a lecture tour which he made last year in this country. In addition to this sum the Board of Foreign Missions expects to raise $100,000 for the college buildings before entering upon the details of organization.

The college will complete the educational system of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, which includes Reeder Theological Seminary and Crandon Hall for girls, which the Women's Board of Foreign Missions established.

HE'S A GERMAN BURCHARD.

Dr. Roethe Declaims Against "People, Press, and Parliamentarism."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Kaiser, like the late James G. Blaine, now has his Dr. Burchard. He is Dr. Gustav Roethe, Professor of German at the University of Berlin and a former clergyman.

Instead of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," Dr. Roethe has coined "People, Press, and Parliamentarism" as three "evils" which must be stamped out "in our German fatherland." For "People" he employed the word "Pöbel," which is the term used by the aristocracy to designate "common" or "vulgar" persons.

Dr. Roethe's utterance was delivered one evening last week at a "commers," or beer tournament, of the Imperial League of German University Students, who are undergraduates belonging to the super-patriotic classes. They cheered themselves hoarse over the remark, which occurred in the course of a discussion of the Zabern affair.

American university professors who were present say that the demonstration transported them "back to the Middle Ages."

REDMOND COUNSELS UNION.

Asks His Supporters Not to Contest O'Brien's Seat in Parliament.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Jan. 25.—"Every sane man knows that, bar accidents, the Home Rule bill will be the law of the land this year," said John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, speaking before an immense gathering here this afternoon.

"If any change is made in the Home Rule bill," continued Mr. Redmond, "it will only be to buy the good-will of our opponents. But I say frankly that I see no prospects of their good-will being purchased at any price whatever. That good-will is worth purchasing at a big price, but any change in the bill should be consistent with the unity of Ireland. There are no lengths short of abandonment of the principles you and I hold to which I would not go to win the confidence of the men of Ulster."

Referring to William O'Brien's resignation from his seat in Cork, Mr. Redmond asked his supporters to refrain from contesting the seat, declaring that a fight between two professing Nationalists at the present moment would be a scandal and an injury to the cause.

Mr. O'Brien resigned his seat in Parliament a week ago in answer to a challenge issued by Augustine Roche, M. P. for North Louth, to test the strength of his following. He declared his readiness to meet any member of the Irish Party, from John Redmond down, as the opposing candidate, to decide whether the Home Rule bill as it now stands was acceptable to the Irish people.

HAITIAN RISING GROWS.

American Cruiser on Guard — Two Rebels Want Presidency.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 25. — The revolutionary movement in Haiti grows stronger day by day. All the towns in the North are in arms against the Government, and several of the most important places have been captured by the revolutionists.

In the South Petit Goave, on the north shore of the Southwestern Peninsula, and Miragoane, on the south coast of the Bay of Gonaives, fifty miles from Port-au-Prince, have joined in the movement.

For the present the situation at Port-au-Prince is tranquil. The United States armored cruiser Montana arrived to-day in Haitian waters, and the German cruiser Vineta is expected at an early date.

There are two aspirants for the Presidency among the revolutionists—Senator Davilar Théodore, who initiated the present revolution, and Gen. Bellard, who is in command in the North. The President of the Republic, Michel Oreste, had practically decided to abdicate, turning the Executive power over to Gen. Bellard, but to-day Senator Théodore proclaimed himself supreme chief of the revolution, and President Oreste then announced his determination, with the support of the Chambers, to offer every resistance in his power.

HOSPITAL SEEKS TO BORROW RADIUM

New York Skin and Cancer Institution Wants $50,000 Worth for Test Purposes.

$25,000 FOR RESEARCH

Dr. Suydam Aids Fund Established for Investigating Cancer by the Homeopathic Medical College.

Two important announcements having to do with the research work for the cure of cancer were made in this city yesterday. One embodied a request from the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital for the use of radium for curative purposes, and the other was an acknowledgement from the Trustees of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital of a gift of $25,000 to be applied to cancer research work.

The Skin and Cancer Hospital asks for the use of about $50,000 worth of radium in order to determine its value in the treatment of cancer. The hospital wants 500 milligrams, which, at the present market price of $100 a milligram, would be worth $50,000. Here is the statement of the Trustees of the hospital:

This radium could be given outright or could be lent to the institution for the period of five years. At the end of this time, the doctors would return the radium practically intact since the substance would lose little of its virtue in that time.

Since one-half of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital is devoted exclusively to the treatment of cancer, its authorities feel that it should have an opportunity to make an exhaustive study of the value of radium. No less than the 500 milligrams of radium are required because in the opinion of medical experts less than this amount is not a fair test of the value of the element.

It is proposed to make an exhaustive study of the subject covering the period of five years. The history of each case, photographs and wax impressions of the cancers, the method of treatment and charts of the conditions of the patients before and after the treatments would be kept. After a great many cases have been treated, the results of the experimentation would be announced to the medical and lay world. The radium would be used in three cases as follows:

In the treatment of surface tumors and benign growths, especially on the face. The purpose here would be to prevent the disfigurement of the features which usually follows in operations with the knife.

After operations by the knife to make sure that all the cancer cells are destroyed. Only such cells as can be felt or seen or located by a microscopic examination are now removed.

In deep-seated and malignant cases for the purpose of clinical study.

Persons interested in giving this radium to the hospital can communicate with the hospital direct or with Alfred R. Kimball, its Treasurer.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Dean of the Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, made the announcement of the gift of $25,000 to that institution. The donor is Dr. Lambert Suydam, who lives at the Hotel Lorraine, and who for many years has been deeply interested in the scientific investigation of the causes of cancer. The gift is, with the exception of the Crocker gift to Columbia University, the largest single amount ever given for the purpose by one individual.

Not long ago $10,000 was given to the college by the alumni of the institution to establish a laboratory. This is one of the most completely equipped bacteriological laboratories in the city. Vaccines and vaccine theraphy have been under investigation there, and remarkable results have been accomplished in preventative medicine, according to Dr. Copeland.

"I believe," he said, "it is the special function of the homeopathic institutions to attempt the advancement of knowledge in therapeutics. While we applaud and adopt every discovery of merit in causative medicine, our own field is curative medicine. This gift and other similar ones will be used to improve the materia medica."

RUSH TO GRAB RADIUM AREA

Coloradoans Are Busily Trying to Circumvent the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—A rush for the radium lands of Colorado and Southern Utah in an effort to defeat the Government's plans for withdrawal of the ore-bearing area has begun in earnest. It began last week, but so quietly did the parties which were filing claims go about it that the object of their visits to the Grand Valley did not become known until to-day.

Grand Junction is the centre of the rush. Every day last week one to six parties left the city to stake out a claim.

It was stated to-day that if Secretary Lane's plan to withdraw these lands from entry was adopted, as is expected here, there would be little land left to withdraw. Since Coloradoans visited Washington to make protests and received little consideration, word has been passed that the lands would probably be withdrawn and the rush began.

Government experts have stated that these lands contain virtually all of the radium bearing ores of America. Under the law, those who file before the lands are withdrawn can hold their claims.

RADIUM WAS CURING CANCER

Then Erman Cook Developed Pneumonia and Now He Is Near Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Just when it seemed certain that Hahnemann Hospital physicians had saved the life of Erman Cook, a Panama Canal engineer, by inserting radium in his neck to cure malignant cancer, pneumonia developed and to-night he faces almost certain death by that disease.

Dr. I. G. Shallcross says that the radium emanations had already set up a remarkable cell deterioration in the cancer and that there was every indication that a cure would have been effected. Dr. Shallcross, with the entire staff of Hahnemann Hospital, worked hard all day to-day to save Cook's life.

When brought to the hospital Cook was near death. The doctors said the cancer was too large and too delicately situated to be removed with the knife. So the larynx was laid open and the radium inserted. When the doctors took the radium out Saturday after it had been in the larynx eighteen hours, they closed the wound, thinking destruction of the growth would be accomplished.

CUTS HIS STOMACH OUT.

Hartford Cancer Patient Submits to Knife—Doctor Expects Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Con., Jan. 25.—Suffering from cancer in the stomach, Charles Johnson of this city has had all but a small part of that organ removed at St. Francis's Hospital by Dr. Daniel F. Sullivan, who predicts that the patient will ultimately recover through the operation.

Johnson, who is 38 years old, had a chronic cancer develop in his stomach, and when told that he had but a day or two to live unless he submitted to heroic treatment, he readily consented. Though Johnson was suffering considerable pain to-night, his pulse and temperature were normal.

SCHUYLER PARK PLAN.

New Jersey Asked to Purchase Historic Site at Arlington.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 25. — A movement has been started to have the State purchase the old Schuyler property here for a park. The land belonged to Col. Peter Schuyler of Revolutionary fame.

On the property is a stone house erected in 1710. Some of the material in it was brought from England. In the casement of a library window is a cannon ball which imbedded itself there during the British occupation.

The Arlington Board of Trade will urge that the house be rebuilt as a museum of Revolutionary relics, in which this territory abounds.

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The Want columns of The New York Times supply first-class help to first-class employers. Next to last page.

BISHOP ADDRESSES MUTES.

Three Hundred Afflicted Attend Service at New Cathedral.

Bishop Greer conducted a service in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon for three hundred deaf mutes. It was the annual service of an Episcopal Mission to Mutes that comprises the dioceses of New York, Long Island, Newark, and Connecticut, and was the first in the Cathedral.

The service was interpreted to the mutes by the general director of the mission, the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, who is Vicar of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in 148th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, and was translated into sign language by the assistant at St. Ann's, the Rev. J. H. Keiser. Many friends of the mutes, some from Brooklyn and New Jersey, attended.

FARM FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Y. M. C. A. to Open One for Workmen Just Out of Hospitals.

The West Side Y. M. C. A. is making arrangements to open a farm it owns four miles from Kingston, N. Y., to men who are discharged from city hospitals, but are still too weak to return to work. There are several hundreds of acres in the tract, which has been used during the Summer months for a camp for city boys.

A small weekly board, enough to cover the cost of food, will be charged. There is good fishing in the three large lakes on the farm. In speaking of the plan Secretary Walter T. Diack said:

"Our city hospitals are generally overcrowded, and as a result men must leave them before they are strong enough to go back to work. A man would get back his full strength much quicker in the country than here in the city."

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Schiff Praises Hebrew Loan Society for Aiding Persons Irrespective of Their Religion.

FEW LOANS NOT REPAID

Work of the Organization Said to Show That Most Persons Are Honest.

"Jews and Christians should work together for the common good of the community without regard to race or creed," Jacob H. Schiff said yesterday in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Society at 108 Second Avenue. This society for twenty-two years has assisted worthy Christians as well as Jews.

"I have always felt that it was good to do this work for all the people," Mr. Schiff said, "for I am not one of those Jews who think we are doing our full duty when we help only those of our own race. I am an American, and above all I am a New Yorker. Here I have reared my children, here I have lived, and here I have at heart the interest of the city and of all its citizens. Our work cannot be complete and entirely satisfactory unless we strive broadly to accomplish the most good for all—to attain mutual helpfulness and co-operation in the largest degree."

Mr. Schiff deprecated his having been introduced to the audience as a "great man."

"Greatness often comes from accident or favor," he said, "and if this lifts us above the multitude, it should carry with it the realization of greater responsibilities on our part toward others. There are two societies in this community which I helped to found, and of the success of which I am proud. This society is one of them. It helps those who help themselves and those who would not have charity. The other is the Provident Loan Society.

"A few days ago I met Robert W. de Forest, President of the Provident Loan Society, one of the best men in this community, and he recalled to me the day twenty years ago when he entered my office and asked what might be done to help the self-respecting people in cases of emergency. We put our heads together, and the outcome was the establishment of the Provident Loan Society. Last year it loaned $16,000,000, though it started with only $100,000 capital.

"Your society is doing a much greater work, perhaps. It is the most peculiar institution of its kind in this country; you loan money and yet you have no deposits. But you do a tremendous amount of good work—work that is needed and helpfulness that is very encouraging. Ten years ago some of my Gentile friends came to me and suggested that a similar work should be started for the Gentiles. Well, we managed to help them, and they got together $20,000. Recently I was told by an officer of it that the concern had lost one-half of its capital. When I asked why they could not make it successful, they replied:

"'We don't understand such work as you people understand it. Your Directors devote time to the work, make sacrifices, and somehow your loans are practically all repaid. Our Directors cannot or will not give the devotion to it. We make loans and do not get them all back, and now we are almost afraid to loan money, fearing further loss.

"Your institution could not be better managed if it was a United States bank. The investment does not bring any interest or dividends to those who give the money, but it is an investment that pays 100 per cent. in upholding self-respect, in good citizenship and benefit to the community."

The Rev. Dr. Dayan M. Hyamson, formerly Assistant Chief Rabbi of London, who now has charge of the Congregation Orach Chaim, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, said the work showed there were broad-hearted Jews here who were working for the common good of all mankind. Adolph Lewisohn and Joseph Spector, a Director of the society, were among the other speakers. Mr. Spector said that $50,000 more in capital was needed to meet the demands upon the society.

Julius J. Dukas, President of the society, announced that 21,302 loans, amounting to $662,410, in sums from $5 to $200, with one of $300, had been made in the year, all of which had been repaid except $3,662.

"For twenty-two years we have shown successfully to the world that most people are honest and repay their loans if they have a proper chance," he said.

The society charges no interest on loans. The expenses of its management are provided for by the dues from members, many of whom are former borrowers. Donations were made in the year by a bequest from Mrs. Bertha Goldman, $2,500; Adolph Lewisohn, $2,000; Mortimer L. Schiff, $1,000; Felix M. Warburg, $1,000; Nathan Herrmann, bequest, $1,000; Abraham Unterberg, bequest, $500; Hyman Cohen, $150; Arnstein Brothers and others, $1,155.

Above the expenses of operation, amounting to $16,688, the gain in surplus for the year was $19,861. The capital now amounts to $179,284. In addition, $10,000 has been paid on the new building of the society, leaving $15,000 to be paid.

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TRINITY TO CLOSE CHAPEL.

Vestry Decides to Transfer Work to Another Section of the City.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, announced from the pulpit of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway, yesterday morning, that the vestry of Trinity Parish, to which the chapel belongs, had definitely decided to transfer the work of the chapel to some other part of the city. Dr. Manning added that the site of the new chapel had not yet been selected. The Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, who has been vicar of Trinity Chapel since November, 1910, Dr. Manning said, had been chosen to be vicar of old Trinity Church.

In making his announcement Dr. Manning said that the vestry was impelled to move the work of Trinity Chapel from its present base owing to the changes that had taken place in the character of the neighborhood about the chapel.

"The population," he said, "that the chapel served in the past is moving away in great numbers, and it is no longer possible to carry on efficient church work at this point. If it were simply a change in the nature of the population we would change our method to meet new conditions, as has been done in the past at other of our chapels. But this neighborhood is no longer a residence centre.

"The only accurate figures at hand show that as far back as two years ago there were less than 65,000 people making their homes in the square mile of which Trinity Chapel is a centre."

Dr. Manning pointed out that at that time approximately 35,000 of these were Roman Catholics and that in this district there were eight churches of this denomination to minister to them, and that to minister to the remaining 30,000 there were some thirty-six churches, eight of them Episcopal. The resident population, he said, had decreased greatly since then.

Dr. Mockridge will immediately enter upon his duties as vicar at old Trinity, at the same time keeping oversight of the work at Trinity Chapel, which will go on as heretofore until the plans for the new chapel in another part of the city have been more fully developed. Old Trinity has been without a vicar since the Rev. Dr. C. R. Stetson resigned to become rector of St. Mark's Church of Washington, D. C., two years ago.

Trinity Chapel occupies the greater part of a plot of thirteen lots just off Broadway between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Street. The plot has a frontage of 175 feet in Twenty-fifth Street and 150 feet in Twenty-sixth Street.

The rectory of the whole parish at 27 West Twenty-fifth Street forms the western boundary of this plot, and it is at present occupied by Dr. Manning as his residence, as it was by Dr. Morgan Dix, his predecessor. Whether this is to go with the remainder of the plot, should it be sold by Trinity, is not announced at this time. It is recalled, however, that the parish rectory was not always located at this point, as in Dr. Berrian's time it was at 50 Varick Street, afterward used for many years by the parish as a hospital.

Trinity Chapel is about sixty years old and in its time housed a large congregation of well-known New York people. It has never been regarded by architects as being an interesting or attractive church structure.

SCHULMAN ON SYMPATHY.

To Feel for Another the Greatest Help to Right Living, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, took "Sympathy" for his topic yesterday morning. He described the perfect sympathy as threefold—with another's pain, with another's thought, and with another's burden.

"To feel with and for another," he said, "is that instinct in us which is the greatest help to right living. An instinct in itself is not authoritative; it is a wonderful thing, the mechanism of a human soul. We go to search for the wonderful works of art, we go traveling to enrich our minds by the contemplation of the varieties of life, we read good books in order to get a mirror of the human soul, but I sometimes think that we do not need to travel far at all if we but cultivate a little introspection. If we cultivate the habit of looking into ourselves we get a wonderful insight into the mystery of the universe. We are but a bundle of conflicting instincts, thrown here, thrown there—love, hate, fear, hope, hunger, aspiration, the desire to have and to grasp, the desire to give, to help others, to suffer with others, to weep with others, and to rejoice with others. Now, an instinct, a passion, a desire in us has no authority of its own, but when we look down upon them from a higher altitude, when we judge them from the standpoint of conscience, then these instincts arrange themselves on a scale of work, and our conscience tells us one is superior to another, and so we say that one of the most useful, helpful instincts for the right living is that which God has implanted in our hearts which enables us to feel with some one else.

"We must deliberately foster our sympathies. If we do not foster them, they perish, they become dried up. So in a highly civilized society we are more and more in danger of losing our sympathies. We are in danger of losing our sympathies when we consider how many children under age are still compelled to work. Incidentally I must say that it certainly is a lack of sympathy, the result of an uncultivated imagination when we consider the fact that children under the age of 14 years are still permitted to work; that little tots to whom we hardly give a thought in the business world must minister to our needs and pleasures, without it even entering our minds as to what it means for the child's mental development. If our industrial system cannot do without our little children, then that system is wrong. It must in some way be modified and improved.

"It is said that there is no sentiment in business. By that we mean that, after all, a business concern could not be governed by those ordinary sentiments and instincts which are supposed to determine the relations of men in their personal conduct, and if any one great business was run on a purely humanitarian basis, that business would soon go to the wall. Why should there not be sentiment in business? Why should there not be human sympathy between men and their dealings? Why, that is one of the curses of the industrial system to-day as compared with the system of 100 years ago. The personal relationship has come to be eliminated from our great industries."

SHANK TELLS HOW HE DID IT

Or Rather How He Didn't Reform Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—Ex-Mayor Shank of Indianapolis "got across" like a professional to-day, when, in his debut in vaudeville, he pleaded with Milwaukee for a municipal market and cold storage plant as a means of reducing the high cost of living. Incidentally he told of his experiences as Mayor of the Indiana City.

"I announced that gambling was ended in Indianapolis," he said, "and then I went to Louisville and heard a bootblack tell how he shot craps in my own town. I decided to close the saloons, and, being a German, I concluded to close Donovan's place first. Donovan only moved to a vacant building for Sunday and returned to the old place next day. It's fine to tell what you are going to do when in office, but a heap sight different after you get there."

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PASTOR DEFENDS ELIOT'S RELIGION

Educator's 'Twentieth Century' Creed Fits the Modern Conception of God, Dr. Harvey Says.

CALLS IT FAITH OF JESUS

God's Love Is Mother-Love Made Infinite, Preacher Tells Brooklyn Unitarians.

The "Twentieth Century Religion," outlined by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was defended vigorously by the Rev. Dr. Leon A. Harvey, pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, in his sermon yesterday morning. Dr. Harvey said that "dogmatic Christianity which purchased salvation with the blood of Jesus," was rejected by science as untrue, and by democracy as immoral and unjust. After observing that much of the criticism of Dr. Eliot's address had been hostile, Dr. Harvey said:

"Most of Dr. Eliot's critics have had to emphasize the positive character of this significant utterance. In the first place, Dr. Eliot affirms that, 'so long as man is man, God will be thought of as a person;' and in the second place, he asserts that the name, 'Our Father,' is the one which fits best our modern thought of God. Now to believe in the personality of God and His fatherhood is to arm us at once with the two beliefs which are most essential to vital religion.

"To be sure, Dr. Eliot adds that we must also think of God as a 'sleepless, active energy and will.' Every thoughtful man to-day must, of course, believe in such a central 'energy.' If Dr. Eliot stopped at that, he would be a materialist. So far is he from doing this that he carries the thought of God up at once into the spiritual realm, and finds that Jesus's name for God, 'Our Father,' is the one that fits Him best.

"Following this word, concerning the thought of God, Dr. Eliot pays this striking tribute to Jesus: 'The amazing product of the Hebrew race, He is the supreme teacher of religion.' Now, why is it that those who are really anxious to exalt Jesus and His teachings and to bring home to men's heart the thought of 'God as our Father' should ignore such weighty testimony to these splendid truths, and seek only to present Dr. Eliot's views as opposed to Christianity and even as rejecting spiritual religion? The real reason for this opposition lies in the fact that Dr. Eliot is presenting the religion of Jesus in contrast to a sacrificial system which has become traditional Christianity. The religion of Jesus might be summarized as love of God and love of man.

"Since God was to Jesus 'Our Father,' it follows that all men are brothers. Now this is a very simple thing. The world is a great home. Over it there is a beneficence like the love of a father over his children. So long as a man can believe that, worship is natural, and to the normal human being inevitable. Love of God so viewed is like the child's love for its mother. The love in the heart of the mother is transplanted to the heart of the world, and God's is mother-love made infinite. It was apparently this child-like trust and gratitude that Jesus had in mind when He said of a little peasant Hebrew child: 'Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' Religion to Jesus was so simple a thing that a child could understand and a child's attitude of mind interpret it.

"The great struggle which Christianity faces is the struggle to keep this primal trust, for whatsoever we lose we must continue to believe that a beneficent power is over us, and round about us; that the everlasting arms are underneath. The child trusts because he believes, however vaguely, in an infinite goodness. The term, 'Our Father,' which Jesus used habitually, when speaking of God, gathers into itself all the attributes of strength and justice, goodness and love, which the child demands, and which the man must keep if he is to have a satisfying faith. It is this religion of Jesus that Dr. Eliot is seeking to preserve. In doing so he quite frankly faces the difficulty of fitting this simple heart-some religion into a scientific and governmental conception of our modern life.

"In contrast to this religion of Jesus, Benjamin B. Warfield, a Princeton Theological professor, has summarized Christianity as a process of redemption in the blood of Jesus. However attenuated, this conception of a sacrificial redemption runs through orthodoxy of every type. One finds it in the Catholic mass where Christ is symbolically offered up afresh, the bread His body and the wine His blood. It is in the appeals of the revivalists who ask us to accept Jesus as the way of deliverance from Hell, and now we find it explicitly taught in the great theological seminaries like Princeton.

"The Father, God, here presented, is nothing short of monstrous. We are asked to worship a God Who is asked to punish the innocent person instead of the guilty one. That strikes at the very foundation of justice. In the second place, we are taught that we can load our guilt on another. Picture what that would mean in a family. Imagine a father doing it. Imagine Lincoln ordering an innocent soldier shot in place of a guilty one. An Oriental despot might do such a thing but an ideal ruler, never.

"Now Dr. Eliot disposes of all the dogmas connected with an impossible scheme of salvation by saying that modern democratic society refuses to be interested in them. He makes it clear that dogmatic Christianity which purchases salvation by the blood of Jesus does not fit in with modern thought. Science rejects it as untrue, and democracy rejects it as immoral and unjust."

Dr. Harvey concluded his sermon by saying that the best possible interpretation of God was the personality of man. All men's generosities, nobilities, and loves, he said, were but broken links of an Infinite Love to come.

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GALES DELAY THREE LINERS.

Cedric, Savoie, and Campania Arrive Twenty-four Hours Late.

Three liners, the Cedric, Savoie, and Campania, arrived yesterday from Europe. They were more than twenty-four hours late owing to the westerly gales and head seas which have prevailed for the last two weeks on the Atlantic. The worst day of their trips, according to the Captains, was Wednesday, when the velocity of the wind was more than ninety miles an hour. This reduced the speed of the ships to 8 knots.

The gale veered to the northwest and followed the ships to New York. While the Cedric was docking yesterday morning, the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour down the river. It took two hours with the aid of eight tugs to get her into the slip. The Savoie being smaller and having less surface above water for the wind to hold had less trouble in getting to her pier.

The last to arrive was the Campania, which got to Quarantine to 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon when the wind had dropped to thirty miles an hour.

TACOMA LOSES A PROPELLER

Cruiser, Owing to Bad Weather, Puts In at Newport from Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 25.—The cruiser Tacoma, Commander Nathan C. Twining, arrived here this afternoon from Vera Cruz bound for Portsmouth, N. H., minus her port propeller, which she lost Saturday night off Nantucket Shoals in a severe storm and heavy seas.

Commander Twining decided to put into Newport to await favorable weather rather than take unnecessary chances at sea. All the way up the coast the cruiser met northerly winds and rough seas.

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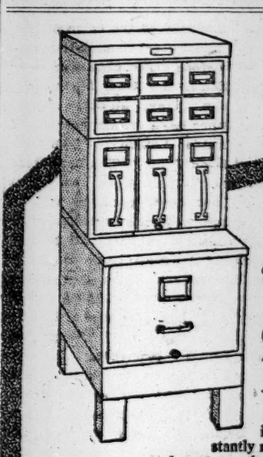

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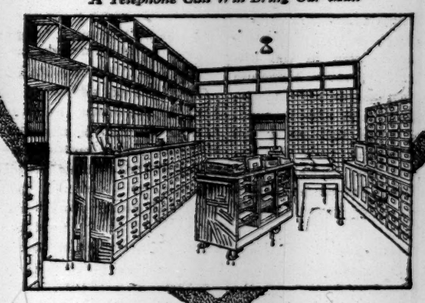

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1914.

UNSCRAMBLING AN INTERNATIONAL TRUST.

The principal British and German steamship lines have left the North Atlantic Conference, or shipping pool. For twenty-two years it has been supreme on the free ocean, and there has been only nominal competition by the "tramps" which come and go without responsibility for maintaining either rates or service. It may be doubted that this result could have been reached by compulsion of law, but it is apparent that it is a result which settles the dispute without a grievance in any quarter. In our own experience we have seen that unscrambling of trusts by legal process has its disadvantages. Rates or prices have risen. Competition has not been restored. A feeling of bitterness and unrest has been caused by submission to a law which long was not enforced, and then was enforced in manners differing with different courts and successive administrations. We took this course because of our impatience of economic processes, and because of a fear that unless the law mastered the trusts they would be invulnerable.

Here is an object lesson showing that the strongest trusts are subject to economic laws even in the absence of statutes. Moreover, economic laws enforce themselves with incomparable certainty, and almost equal speed. When pools fall apart the competition is severer than any the law could force, and those cutting each other's throats can blame nobody but themselves. Doubtless, after a time another pool will be constituted, but subject to the same limitations as those which controlled the pool now dissolved. One faction of the pool or another will increase or decrease its trade, and will demand a re-division of the traffic. Nothing can prevent it. After each reduction of pool rates the range is raised, but seldom to the previous height. Always the trusts are under the necessity of moderation or of arousing competition which they cannot control.

The existence of the pools is a check upon the immoderation of the independents, whose rates are alternately too low and too high, in the manner charged against the trusts, but without the moderation of the trusts, or their excuse for fixing prices and restraining competition. Trade understands these things, although they cannot be taught to lawmakers. It is true that the lawmakers are able to command popular sympathy, but that is because the people think that a cheap price is the only thing to be sought.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

When the German Emperor's plans for disciplining the rash officers of the Ninety-ninth Infantry for their conduct at Zabern were checked by the acquittal of the offenders, a remarkable coalition was formed in the Reichstag. Its proclaimed object was to secure legislation bringing the military, in time of peace, under, and not over, the civil authorities.

The combination is already at work. On Saturday, by a large majority, was passed a resolution demanding Government action to prevent the use of troops against citizens except by requisition of the civil authorities. Then, in anticipation of the failure of the Government to act, a bill was introduced embodying the terms of the resolution and further forbidding the use of arms by the military save in self-defense, to overcome actual resistance or to force the disarming of armed persons. This bill was referred to a special committee, and the Reichstag adjourned for four days, as a protest against the absence of the Chancellor and other Ministers during the debate.

The significance of this incident is the greater because the Emperor's Government had taken measures to forestall it. It had been announced in the Government organs that the Emperor had ordered a careful study of the army regulations to ascertain whether, as was alleged, a provision of 1820 really authorized the conduct of the officers at Zabern, with the intention of amending the regulations if such authority was given. But the Reichstag would not wait. Apparently the majority wished not only that a radical change of policy should be made, but that it should be made in accordance with the sentiment of the people expressed through their representatives. It is, of course, a far cry from this action to the assertion of Ministerial responsibility to the Parliament, but a step has obviously been taken in that direction. It is to be noted, also, that the adjournment in protest against the Ministry was immediately connected with the rights of the Parliament as to the purse-strings; it interrupted the debate on the budget. And it must be assumed that a large majority for such action could not have been obtained if it was not fairly supported by public opinion.

"DIXIE."

The Maine man who thinks he has grown tired of hearing "Dixie" played by restaurant bands now takes his place in the chronicles of the day. He has found a new grievance and is welcomed because he has increased the visible supply of the spice of life. Nobody has ever complained of "Dixie" before. The tune was sung and whistled in the North all through the civil war. Nearly all other largely popular tunes have grown wearisome. Even "Annie Laurie," "The Old Folks at Home," and "The Last Rose of Summer" pall upon us. But "Dixie" has been found by official investigators to be the best-liked tune in this country. It stirs all hearts. Wherefore, the man from Maine is an oddity unless, as is more than likely, he does not know one tune from another and has confused "Dixie" with the contemporary "rag" in some of its developments.

In any case, we can sympathize with his demand for a restaurant where there is no music, and since folks began to dance between the courses of the table d'hote, there are very few such left in these parts. People who like to aid digestion with quiet conversation must dine at home these days. But of all the music we may hear in the popular eating places, "Dixie" is generally accounted the least objectionable. People who were born in the South or have agreeable memories of that part of the country may have a deeper affection for the tune than others have, but it is such a good American tune as to inspire enthusiasm whenever it is heard without regard to regional or neighborhood prejudices. No Maine man in his normal frame of mind could dislike "Dixie" unless he is so unhappily constituted as to dislike all tunes. We must infer that this one was out of harmony, temporarily.

GOV. GLYNN TO FARMERS.

Gov. GLYNN addressed the State Agricultural Society at its meeting at Albany on two points—the increase of lands under cultivation and the cheap and easy distribution of farm products to consumer, including in the latter better provision for credit. As to the latter, he advocated very earnestly a system of co-operation.

Taking the matter by and large, as their own phrase is, it has not been shown that loans to farmers are not made as readily as to other classes under the same conditions as to repayment and security for repayment. The trouble is with the conditions, and these can be changed only by a considerable and therefore slow process of change in the industry itself. A hasty or radical change involves the risk of lending on security inadequate or unsuitable, and that in the long run would do more harm than good. Mr. SETH LOW put his finger on the core of the problem last Summer at Amherst when he said in substance that the American farmers as a body buy at retail prices and sell at wholesale prices. This is clearly true of the smaller farmers who produce the larger part of the foodstuffs in our State. It is unprofitable, or tends to be. An unprofitable business of any kind is an inferior basis for loans and always must be. In devising a system, therefore, for increased loans to farmers it must be one that tends directly and effectually to make their business more profitable. Otherwise the bottom will finally drop out, and the last case of the farmer will be worse than the first.

Obviously, the reason why the farmer buys at high prices and sells at low prices is that, relatively to the general market, he buys and sells in small quantities. And so far as his sales are concerned his wares are not only offered in comparatively small lots, but they are of uncertain and untrustworthy quality. It has been shown over and again in Denmark, in the Low Countries, in Germany and in Ireland, that where farmers combine and co-operate to fix a standard for their products and to offer them in large quantities, they can not only get much better prices but they can reduce the cost of marketing in many ways, especially in transport and commissions. A like process gives like results in the purchase and use of seed, of implements, of stock, and of supplies generally. Under such conditions, the tendency is toward reversing the terms of Mr. Low's apt statement about buying at retail prices and selling at wholesale prices. And the tendency toward profit, progress, and prosperity is correspondingly strong. Loans to farmers for use in a well-established business with this marked tendency are safe and advantageous to all concerned.

Is it not plain that any plan for a State system of so-called agricultural banks should encourage and, so far as practicable, require the organization of farming on this basis? We have no desire to ignore the claim of individual enterprise. It should never be checked and, so far as may be, it should be fostered. But, on the one hand, individual enterprise generally works its way up to the bank counter, whatever the conditions, and, on the other hand, it can be aided and stimulated through co-operation. We think that Gov. GLYNN has the general aim of any sound farm-bank system in mind. That aim should be to give the greatest possible inducement to farmers to make their business profitable as well as to help them to do so in the right fashion. It is a matter, not of philanthropy or of reform, but of practical, long-headed, and hard-headed business.

A SECOND TERM.

The discussion of Mr. WILSON'S views as to a renomination for the Presidency is obviously an amusement likely to be more attractive to his political opponents than to his supporters, or even to independents who are watching his career with an impartial eye. The New York Tribune declares that it is in a "position to announce on the highest authority" the President's "interpretation of the plank" relating to a single term; and here it is:

> President WILSON and his close advisers take the ground that he is committed to the principle of procuring an amendment to the Constitution which shall limit all Presidents to a single term of such duration as may be determined in the future, but they are confident such an amendment cannot be accomplished before 1916, and that until such a constitutional limitation is imposed on all Chief Executives of the nation there is no obstacle to Mr. WILSON seeking and accepting a second term.

The amendment "urged" by the platform of the Democratic Party to which the candidate was "pledged" "cannot be accomplished before 1916" if no effort is made by the President and his party to bring it about. But if Mr. WILSON earnestly desires it and will give to it the kind and amount of support he has given to other measures, we venture to point out that the task is in nowise impossible. The simplest way to change the Constitution is for Congress to propose an amendment by a two-thirds vote to the States, and when three-fourths of the States ratify it it becomes a part of the Constitution. That is a process which, if entered on in good faith and with the energy and skill he has already shown, need not be regarded by Mr. WILSON as hopeless. Of course, if the people do not want such an amendment, it would fall; but if they do, there is nothing in the plan of getting it that would prevent the gratification of their desire. There is still an interval of two years and four months before the nominations for the Presidency will be made, and in that interval will occur a session or two sessions of the Legislature of each of the States. They could act on any amendment proposed by Congress before its adjournment in the Summer.

It is needless to point out to Mr. WILSON that a frank, sincere, and energetic effort on his part to utilize the abundant time at his disposal would very neatly meet the accusation sure to be made by his opponents that he does not really wish a single-term amendment that would prevent his renomination and, possibly, his re-election. We are aware that there is a good deal of humbug in the agitation for a single term, but here is a chance for Mr. WILSON to show that for him his party platform and his own pledge are not humbug.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

The aim of Fire Commissioner ADAMSON in detailing uniformed firemen to inspect all buildings except residences is obviously a sound one. No one will dispute that. The means to secure that aim seem extremely practical. The uniformed Inspectors will have an authority and a responsibility not easily got in others. They will have detailed knowledge not only of the requirements of the law but of their exact value. They will have the strongest possible motive for exacting full compliance with the law, for such compliance will save them and their comrades much toil and much risk to limb and life. And by their secure tenure and the discipline to which they are accustomed they will be more secure from temptation to laxity.

As the Commissioner points out, this service by members of the uniformed force, so far from interfering with their duties, will tend to aid in their efficient performance. The men engaged in it will acquire minute familiarity with conditions in all the buildings in their respective districts, and the force on that account will be better equipped to handle any fires that may occur. But the chief merit of the plan is its systematic activity in preventing fires by the discovery and remedy of conditions likely to cause them or to make them more dangerous or destructive. That it should be made possible to accomplish this to the degree promised by the Commissioner without added expense, and even with some saving, is a proof of what energy and intelligence can do in the public service.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE YOUNG.

The combination of parents and teachers formed to regulate the social amusements of the rising generation deserves encouragement. The children of the well-to-do these days are in no danger of having their lives made too dull by a little wise restriction after school hours. As a general thing they have been permitted to dance too much, to go to theatres too often, to stay out of their beds too late at night, especially in their vacations. A few generations ago there were childish amusements for the young and they sufficed to develop the characters of good men and women. The modern plays and operas are not often good stuff for training children. A very little of DEBUSSY and PUCCINI will suffice. The old English pantomimes were enough in the era of THACKERAY and DICKENS, but in these days the pantomime of the British Christmas, which used to be represented here by "Humpty Dumpty" and "Mother Goose," has developed into a combination of ballet and music hall buffoonery.

JEFFERSON'S Rip Van Winkle used to be considered the best thing in the theatre for the children to see in their holidays. In an earlier era they were all taken to see Miss CUSHMAN act Meg Merrilies. Perhaps the modern stage has things as suitable for the young mind, but the choice must be carefully made. As for dancing, the children have been too frequently permitted to follow the grown-up fashions. Probably the harm in children's dancing is largely imaginary, but it is just as well to keep their minds fresh and unjaded, and the lives of some school children seem to be a veritable social whirl. The committee has drawn up a list of current plays and music suitable for the edification of the young mind. It seems to have been carefully prepared, but its variety and the extent of its emotional appeal would have astonished the grandfathers of the present generation, and we retain great respect for the ideas of those grandfathers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Risky in Spite of His Caution.

Writing for readers still unborn is something which numberless authors have done—all the dead ones whose books are still alive—but few of them can have thus addressed their works with a distinctly conscious intention, and probably none of the few were able to secure the hearing from their contemporaries which is so much more profitable in every way. There is a peculiar interest, therefore, in the fact that Mayor ROCKWELL of Akron, Ohio, has been moved to prepare an elaborate letter to be read by the person who will be his successor in office when the year 2014 comes around.

This document contains a full description of Akron, gives its financial condition, tells the names of its officials, and explains the various municipal problems with which they are struggling more or less hopefully and successfully. The letter is to be placed in a safe deposit vault under seals to be kept inviolate for the full hundred years.

By whom the annual rent for the box will be paid is not revealed. Perhaps the box has been endowed by the Mayor, and if not, he should endow it, for no bills are settled more grudgingly than these, and none seems to come so often. Hence if he wants it done for a century he had better do it himself.

The Mayor, mindful of present tendencies and future possibilities, has worded his letter in such a manner that its salutation fits either a man or a woman occupant of his chair, but this caution was forgotten in addressing the envelope, for there "His Honor" appears, illustrating again the English language's lack of, and need for, a possessive pronoun, found in most other tongues, meaning both "his" and "her."

But how does Mayor ROCKWELL know that Akron will have a Mayor in 2014? At least one Ohio town has already abolished that ancient office and intrusted its duties and powers—with a good many more added—to a Business Manager serving under what is in effect a Board of Directors. This innovation is held by many to be full of promise, and its general adoption would make dubious the right of anybody to open the letter. And doesn't the Mayor feel a little dread of the indignant or derisive criticism which may be excited a hundred years from now by a full exposition of how even the best of our municipalities are now governed? We have as yet done not much more than realize how ill-devised were the methods hitherto in use, and for some time to come our reforms will be largely experimental.

Adjusting Law to Personality.

So highly improbable does it seem that Mayor MITCHEL will be able to get for Police Commissioner the man he most wants that further discussion of the subject, for the present at least, must be highly academic. That very fact, however, makes it easier and pleasanter to raise the question whether or not a very important section of our City Charter should be repealed, and a wholly different one substituted, merely to secure the services for a period necessarily brief of a man whose successor would surely be very different from himself.

This inquiry neither contains nor implies the slightest inappreciation of the character or the abilities of Col. GOETHALS. We are all willing cordially to admit that any powers intrusted to him would be wisely and honestly exercised. But while it is arguable, it is not indisputable, that what the police force always has needed and always will need is a head who will rule it along military rather than civilian lines. We know only too well that review by the courts of dismissals and other punishments inflicted by the Commissioner has weakened discipline and often resulted in the retention on the rolls of men unfit to be there. On the other hand, we know as well that with Commissioners such as we have had in the past, and may have again in the future, unrestrained power of removal has meant and would mean a régime marked by the worst sort of political abuses, with favor and disfavor distributed almost regardless of public safety and interest.

The competent and upright policeman should have a secure hold on his place and his pension; one incompetent or corrupt should be doomed to lose both. That is the ideal situation, but it can be attained only under an ideal Commissioner, and only the wildest of optimists expects or even hopes to have one all the time. Probably, too, any removal for real and sufficient cause, if made with due and strict regard for the forms of law, would be sustained by the courts. By no means all of the bad policemen who are "broken" get back on the force, and a Goethals firmly sustained by a courageous Mayor would not often and long, if ever, be either thwarted or defied by his subordinates.

Motorists Growing Economical.

With the quarrel between the American and the Connecticut Automobile Associations not many people are much or directly concerned. The smaller body charges the larger with inefficiency and worse in performing its self-imposed task of guarding the rights, enlarging the facilities, and saving the pockets of the motor folk, as a class, and undertakes to render all these services for its own members.

The object, at least, is commendable, and certainly any effort to cut down the cost of supplies, repairs, and operation will be welcomed in Connecticut and out of it by the automobilists, constantly and rapidly increasing in number as that of good and cheap cars goes up, who have to guard their expenditures sedulously.

The automobile is no longer the toy of the very rich. Recognition of its utility is more than keeping pace with appreciation of the joys it can bestow, and the typical automobilist, nowadays, is the man who runs and takes care of his car himself. He doesn't buy what he needs at places where prices are adjusted to the expectations of hired chauffeurs, hungry for commissions, and he is not ashamed to economize.

The association that fails to recognize the new conditions created by the low-priced cars will not last long, and even to raise the suspicion of such failure invites rebellion and desertion. The revolt in Connecticut is therefore highly significant, whether well justified or not.

TAX ON WOOD ALCOHOL

Would Check Careless Use of a Dangerous Poison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A simple and effective check on the indiscriminate use of wood alcohol, particularly in ways that cause death as well as blindness and other bodily injuries, would be to place it under the rigid supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Federal Government, subject to an internal revenue tax varying from 2 cents to 10 cents per gallon, according to the degree of refinement. Wood alcohol only partially refined carries in its obnoxious odor a warning against its use except in the crude arts, and would require only the lighter tax, but with each increase in refinement the dangers are enormously increased and the temptation to substitute for grain alcohol and the difficulty of detection are correspondingly increased. Completely refined and deodorized wood alcohol can only be distinguished from pure grain alcohol by expert tests, and should be subjected to the maximum tax and a supervision as rigid as that governing the sale of taxed grain alcohol.

In addition, the law should provide that wood alcohol must be labeled poison, sold in distinctive packages plainly marked, the prohibition in its use clearly defined, and its illegal use made subject to heavy penalties.

The dangers in the use of wood alcohol are so grave, and death, blindness, and other disabilities from its indiscriminate sale so numerous, that we must have either the rigid supervision recommended herein, or the absolute prohibition of its use, as recommended in a letter to THE TIMES by the executive Secretary of the Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.

Denatured alcohol is superior to wood alcohol for use in most of the industries in which the latter is now used, and to assist in reducing the cost of denatured alcohol and encourage its use in the industrial processes in which wood alcohol is now used are among the chief objects of the American Industrial Alcohol Association, now being organized under the auspices of the Conference of Progressive State Granges.

GEORGE P. HAMPTON,
Secretary American Industrial Alcohol Association.
New York, Jan. 25, 1914.

NEW DANCES ARTISTIC.

Biblical Sanction Adduced in Reply to Hostile Bishops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you devote three columns of space to the views of about twenty Bishops on the new dancing steps. I have read this entire article very carefully, and failed to find one single opinion based on fact. In practically every case the testimony offered is based on hearsay, and rather poor hearsay at that. With few exceptions the Bishops quoted are evidently opposed to all forms of dancing, which, of course, includes modern dances. Their testimony would, therefore, never be accepted in a court of justice.

There are doubtless a great many broad-gauged men in the clergy who possess enough art and temperament to see the real beauty in dancing. If the Bishops quoted would go to such places where the tango, hesitation waltz, and other modern dances are performed, they would without doubt form entirely different opinions.

What surprises me, however, is that so many of the clergy should criticise dancing when they know that King David danced with maidens when the ark was recovered from the enemy. (This reference will be found somewhere in Samuel.)

Permit me to quote further from that Book upon which all good men and women, including the clergy, base their faith: "Then shall the Virgin rejoice in the dance, and the young men and old together; and I will change their mourning into joy; I will also comfort them and cheer them after their sorrow." I am not a thorough Bible student, but I am quite sure that you can find further references from this source favorable to dancing. However, I believe the above quotations will suffice to prove that dancing was accepted by our Biblical ancestors and should be so accepted to-day.

New York, Jan. 22, 1914. URIEL DAVIS.

WASTED TALENTS.

Mute Miltons Should Be Freed from Uncongenial Tasks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One reads of some effort to make humanity well, to provide it food, books, healthier homes, better clothing, luxuries as well as necessities, &c., which provisions are all very good, indeed excellent, as far as they go; but where is there any effort to produce real happiness? Do we ever hear of a single attempt (except by corporations who can pay a big price to character readers for it, and in the matter of their own employes and their own employment only) toward producing the only possible genuine happiness—the placing of the individual in the environment really suited to his particular needs; the giving him that work in life for which he is manifestly fitted? There is absolutely no such movement for the public weal anywhere—nor is there one for which a more crying need exists.

Society has done nothing to alleviate the great universal misery caused by the misplacement of the individual in the work of life, and unless by some unexpected stroke of fortune (more rare even than unexpected) or by some herculean effort he can get out of the rut and get himself properly placed the born artist, for all society will do, may grind out his life at the forge or her life at the sewing machine; the born musician may keep books, the born philosopher may mold buttons, the born scientist may eke out an existence at typewriting, the born teacher may fashion millinery, the born tailor may work at plastering, the born carpenter may be a grocer's clerk.

But if there were institutions for the ascertainment of the work in life for which each individual is manifestly suited, and for the procurement of that work if he is already fitted for it, or for meeting the expenses of fitting him for it if need be—the returns in universal health and happiness would be beyond the possibility of computation. And we never can have either happiness or perfect health until every man and woman of those who are actively engaged in the world's work shall be found in that place for which each is best fitted by nature.

I. M. MELLEN.
New York, Jan. 25, 1914.

THE TAKERS OF "GRAFT"

Should Be Made to Disgorge as Well as Go to Jail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a taxpayer in Suffolk County I am glad to find an answer, in the account in to-day's TIMES of the indictment of various officials connected with road building, to my oft-repeated question to the Suffolk County Treasurer as to why the tax rate was advancing so rapidly in my vicinity on Long Island. Three years ago the rate was 85 cents on $100 of principal, two years ago it rose to $1.30, and this year it is $1.45.

The Treasurer gave as a reason of the advance the cost of building the Riverhead Jail. This was, of course, an explanation intended to mislead the ignorant, for the expense of the jail did not add a mill to the tax rate, as there was a bond issue to cover the indebtedness.

In my own district all we get for our heavy taxes is the attention of a kindly farmer once a year, who comes with his plow and beribbed horses and turns up in furrows the paths our patient feet have trodden down each side of a county road during twelve weary months. As the farmer, the horse, and the plow disappear over the horizon the tax collector appears. With his departure all connection with the higher aspects of government ceases. We secure our own water supply, we make our own roads, we keep within bounds our own law-breakers, we ourselves beat out the forest fires.

As a sufferer from the man-devised graft system, I wish to protest against the futility of the present method of dealing with such cases. Under the present law a robber who takes my silver has to yield up my spoons and go to jail to boot, but a public grafter has only to pay a small fine or go to prison; he is not made to pay back to me and every other taxpayer all he has stolen. I note that in the bills introduced into Congress under President Wilson's message this time-honored vicious principle is to be continued. The big law-breakers are to keep the money accruing from their wrongdoing, their punishment being $500 or imprisonment.

It will not make a better man of the grafter to put him in prison; it will make me a poorer woman to have to support him there. But would it not make us all the richer, and would it not be the most exquisite punishment for the grafter, if the law made him empty his pockets and pay back to the public treasury every cent he has stolen and the full cost of his conviction?

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

THE CLOAKMAKERS' TANGLE.

As the "Manufacturers' Agent" Mr. Cohen Is Powerless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciate the very high compliment THE TIMES pays me in the editorial article, "A Way Out," referring to the cloakmakers' situation. The difficulty with the suggestion for a conference that you make is that so long as Dr. Hourwich continues as clerk, manager, and counsel, neither Mr. Thompson nor any one else has any authority to speak for the union. We are in the same condition in which Mexico finds herself in dealing with the United States. We have no war with Mexico, but we have no President in Mexico to deal with.

I am quite sure that Mr. Thompson himself will feel embarrassed by your suggestion, for the reason that he would not like to represent a client who had not retained him. In former times, when Meyer London was counsel for the union, and the clerks of the union and the manufacturers reached a crisis, Mr. London and I would find some way of ironing out the difficulties without surrendering any principles; but because Mr. London was so successful he was discredited as the representative of the workers. I have said that Dr. Hourwich was the "man with the magic labels." He pastes a label on any man who opposes him, and it acts like a deadly poison. The label is "manufacturers' agent." It kills me, of course. JULIUS HENRY COHEN.
New York, Jan. 23, 1914.

SUFFRAGISTS NOT A "CLASS."

Taxation Without Enfranchisement Is Not an Injustice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is no one rightly taxed unless he has a vote for member of the Legislature? Then how is it with the boy of 20 who owns property; with the foreigner, resident or non-resident, who owns property; with the citizen of New Jersey who owns property in New York and yet has no vote here? Indeed, we might go further and say that the member of a minority party ought not to pay taxes, because he is represented in the Legislature by the man for whom he did not vote, but whose election he opposed.

It seems impossible to make the suffragists understand that such arguments as those of James Otis apply only to the disfranchisement of classes or communities, and that women are not a different class from men, but only a different sex. Since the world began there have been classes of society, such as royalty, nobility, peasantry, &c., and every class has included within its bounds men, women, and children. In America we have no classes, unless we consider the Southern blacks to be such.

The fact that Dr. Shaw cannot vote does not put her into a separate class from the American male. She belongs to the same class with him. She differs from him in the matter of sex, a difference not created by the tyrant man and not amendable by legislation.

Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1914. R.

FRENCH ON GERMAN MENUS.

Appropriate Because It Is the Universal Language of Gastronomy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt the German Emperor's solemn war on the use of French on German bills of fare is, as you say, "a little ridiculous." To an earlier war of this sort I referred in "Food and Flavor" in these words:

> In Germany, after the Franco-Prussian War, chauvinistic attempts were made to banish French words from the bill of fare. These attempts were, as Hermann Dunger frankly admits in his "Verdeutschungswoerterbuch," (1882,) a failure. In some cases the comic consequence was that Germans who recognized a dish under its French name had not the remotest idea what it was when translated into their own language. Like the Italian "forte," "piano," "adagio," "diminuendo," and other musical expression marks, French gastronomic words have become part of a spontaneous Esperanto—a world language, which has come to stay; a perpetual reminder of the most important contribution made by the great French nation to modern civilization—the gradual substitution, everywhere, and particularly in Germany and England, of refined methods of preparing food in place of the barbarous mediaeval ones prevalent until two centuries ago.

HENRY T. FINCK.
New York, Jan. 26, 1914.

The Income Tax Denounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is high time that all persons in this country who are victims of the outrageous income tax should get together and form a union for their self-protection from the ravages of our wild-eyed politicians in Washington and the State capitals. The income tax is undemocratic, un-American, and entirely out of place in this "land of the free." J. H. T.
New York, Jan. 21, 1914.

ART NOTES.

At the Daniel Gallery Mr. Schumacher succeeds Mr. Halpert. All these young experimental painters, with their deep convictions, their courageous expositions, their involuntary imitations, might be brought together in one of those deliciously and nobly Gallic "Hommages" that some one in France is always painting to do honor to a master. The "Hommage" in this case would be a Cézanne, and a few of the moderns could be left out, except those few who seek, with Kandinsky, to be logical.

Mr. Schumacher's work speaks of joy and freshness and laughter that is not ironic. He has adopted a system of square brush strokes, the "mosaic" manner, that may possibly prevent his further development. It is a wretched manner to be exhibited in a room twenty by thirty or thereabout. His two decorations in which atmosphere is built up of these square-toed brush strokes are afflicting at this close range, but if you shrink far enough away from them, as far as the boundaries of the room make possible, you perceive that they would be dignified and well organized decorations for an over door in a big hall with plenty of light. And their color is beautiful. Was it Homer Martin who told us all how to see an impressionist landscape? "Get as far away from it as you can, then turn around and shut your eyes." It was shocking to be so flippant, and now we know it. Twenty years from now Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Halpert and the others will be in line with the classic Impressionists, another station on "The Way." In the meantime one can see even to-day how fundamental is the characterization in the small studies, "The Dance" and "In the Street Car": and how magnificent is the color in the flower panels, only the color is too much in lumps. The very life of harmony is the organization of color in a fine color design.

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Randall Davey at the Carroll Galleries renders his homage to Robert Henri and has made a good deal of that life communicating influence, but he is at his best when he is least reminiscent of his master. One cannot care greatly for his Margaritas and Carmens and Betals, because there are better ones in the Spanish rooms of the museums and usually at the Pennsylvania Academy exhibitions. But one may care quite whole-heartedly for "Captain Dan Stevens, Lighthouse Keeper," whose blond skin, keen blue eyes and huge paunch are superb among the sensitive reflections of the other canvases. Capt. Dan is a creation, not a machine-made article, and Mr. Davey has managed to make his portrait suggest elemental outdoor things.

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At the Gimpel and Wildenstein Galleries until Feb. 7 are several portraits and one or two "subject pictures" by Henry Caro-Delvaille. This distinguished French painter is perhaps at his most characteristic in the portrait of Mrs. Louis Hill and her four children. There is more than a hint of the habit of family life in France, the unrestrained warmth and gayety of intercourse between parents and children, in the animated, affectionate gestures and expressions; even the beautiful dog seems to feel the unrestraint of these happy relations. An American observer may put down this demonstrative mood as artificiality, but it is not; it is the source of the sweetness at the root of French life, it is the accent with which they pronounce the words "la famille" when off the stage. The portrait in consequence is charming.

There are two versions of James J. Hill, one as a man of business, the other as a man of etiquette. Both are excellent in likeness and in technical quality. The other portraits are of Mrs. James J. Hill, and of Mrs. William L. McKee and her two daughters.

The recumbent nude figure in the inner room displays the power of the painter to realize the beauty of light on flesh, and to analyze the rhythms of the human structure. There is too much daintiness of treatment for the present vogue, which was "reared and bottled in Germany," as they say on their wine labels, but there is beauty beyond doubt.

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The Architectural League finds the same problems confronting it when it comes to arrange its annual exhibitions as those which annoy the Academy. Its space in the Fine Arts Building is insufficient, that is. To meet this difficulty, it makes special features of different arts allied to architecture—sculpture one year, mural painting the next, and so on—and its exhibits are not for sale; thus the commercial spirit in its exhibitions is minimized, and the tendencies that develop year by year in American art are emphasized. This year one of the special features is to be a modern development in the building of country residences, and among the notable exhibits will be the residence of George D. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I., by Trowbridge & Ackerman; that of Henry White, Washington, by J. R. Pope; a cottage at Montauk, and several examples of Forest Hills development by Grosvenor Atterbury. Mr. Harris in sending out the announcement of the annual exhibition calls attention to the fact that the Architectural League was the first organization in the world to establish an exhibition of architecture and the allied arts where the various manifestations of constructive design are grouped together.

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Dr. Alfred D. F. Hamlin, professor of architecture at Columbia University, is lecturing to the adults of this city under the auspices of the Board of Education on "The Architecture of Great Cities." On Friday evening at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, he will lecture on "Florence: The Cradle of the Renaissance," illustrating his talk with stereopticon views. The same evening at Public School 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, Eugene Schoen will continue his course on "Great Periods of Art Activity and Its Relation to Life," with a discussion of "Medieval Art."

To-morrow evening at the Museum of Natural History Hall, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, J. E. Stoughton Holborn of the Oxford University Extension Delegacy will lecture on "Greek Art and Thought," while on Thursday evening at the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, George N. Cross will lecture on "Florence: Lily of the Arno." On Friday evening at Curtis High School, New Brighton, S. I., Alexander T. Van Laer will continue his course on "The History of Painting."

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The etchings printed in colors by Vaughan Trowbridge at the Braus Galleries vary as much in treatment as in subject, and in certain instances are unusually effective. In his Italian scenes, particularly, Mr. Trowbridge has managed a breadth and distinction of effect not often found in color etching. The sense of background and atmosphere is there, and the more or less mechanical character of the process is minimized.

WOODLAWN.

A fair, white city, o'er whose quiet streets
Life everlasting broods! No jarring sound
Mars its sweet restfulness and long repose.
The Summer sun lies softly on its ways,
Where flit white butterflies from bloom to bloom,
And soft cicadas chant amid the trees.
There is no evil there, nor sin, nor death;
But lights and shadows of His perfect peace
Who stoops and lays His benediction on
The congregation gathered in His sight.
Then falls the dew of evening on the grass,
With odor of sweet flowers; and all night long
The winds of Woodlawn whisper 'neath the stars
The mysteries of the coming of the Dawn.

M. E. BUHLER.

SEE CLASS FAVORS IN SHERMAN LAW RIDER

Merchants' Association Starts Fight Against the Bartlett-Bacon Bill.

PROPOSES AID FOR FARMERS

But Manufacturers Fear Bill Will Exempt Members of Labor Unions from New Law.

The Merchants' Association of New York, through its Board of Directors, has begun a determined fight against the Bartlett-Bacon bill now before Congress, which would exempt labor unions and agricultural organizations from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is now proposed to have a referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to determine the sentiment in regard to the bill. The National Chamber of Commerce includes all leading commercial organizations in the United States, composed of many thousands of business men. A referendum was conducted last Spring in reference to the rider to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which forbid the Attorney General to use his appropriation for the prosecution of labor unions or agricultural organizations offending against the Sherman act, and a large majority voted against the rider. It was signed by President Wilson nevertheless.

The Bartlett-Bacon bill has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. Its members have been asked to "let all the Senators and Representatives in the Sixty-third Congress be given to understand that the main political issue in which labor is interested is to take the organizations of the workers out of the anti-trust act, and to stop the courts from issuing unwarranted injunctions against laborers during industrial disputes."

The National Council for Industrial Defense, composed of manufacturers, has, on the other hand, denounced the proposed legislation as "un-American, invalid, and immoral" in that it proposed to make the right to be protected against a combination or conspiracy depend upon the classes to which the conspirators belong, and not the act which they agree to do or actually accomplish.

Henry R. Towne, former President of the Merchants' Association, introduced resolutions at the last meeting condemning the bill. He had this to say yesterday:

"The bill proposes to set apart organized labor and agriculturists in a class by themselves, and to exempt them from the operation of laws to which all other citizens are amenable. It would give individuals of this favored class liberty, not only to combine together for promoting their mutual interests, as is entirely proper, but also to combine to injure, or destroy if they could, the legitimate business of any corporation, any firm, or any person who might be unfortunate enough to incur their ill-will.

"It denies to the Federal courts the right to use the injunctive process for the restraint of such acts when committed by the members of this favored class. The frankly avowed purpose of the iniquitous law thus proposed, is so subversive of the fundamental rights of all other citizens, and the operation of the law would be so damaging in its effects on most, if not all, of the members of the Merchants' Association, that in my opinion the association is justified in using all legitimate means to prevent its enactment."

The scope of the bill, acording to the official organ of the Merchants' Association, is indicated in the first section, which provides:

"That it shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements or combinations with the view of lessening the hours of labor, or of increasing their wages, or of bettering their condition; nor shall any arrangements, agreements, or combinations be unlawful among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture when made with the view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products."

SCHOOL EVILS COMMON.

Those Encountered Here Found Also in Ohio.

The Ohio State School Survey Commission, which recently completed an extensive inquiry into the educational system of Ohio, found many of the same evils there which were found in New York City, according to W. H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. "Review courses," special cramming courses, coaching by individuals, advertisement of examination papers and answers in educational journals were found. One advertiser aptly expressed his offerings of books and pamphlets as "the stuff that examinations are made of."

"In brief," says Mr. Allen, "the educational system in Ohio is said to overemphasize information and

NINE CONCERTS FOR LOVERS OF MUSIC

Programmes Given by Orchestra, Chorus, String Quartet, and Solo Voices.

GOOD SYMPHONY AUDIENCES

Damrosch Organization Offers Three Novelties — Philharmonic Plays Goddard's "Oriental" Symphony.

The activity of New York concert-givers reached a climax of intensity yesterday when no fewer than nine public concerts were given, to which the public was invited to come and pay. Whether in every instance it did pay may be a matter of doubt. There were, at any rate, audiences of considerable numbers at Carnegie and Aeolian Halls, where the Philharmonic and New York Symphony Societies played respectively. At the same time the Max Jacobs string quartet was giving a concert in the Carnegie Lyceum, below stairs, to a somewhat sparse attendance of listeners. In the evening a performance of "The Messiah" was given in the Hippodrome by Tali Esen Morgan's chorus, optimistically stated to number 1,200 voices, to an audience of large size. The usual Sunday night concerts of a popular character were given at the Metropolitan Opera House and at the Century Opera House. Miss Inga Orner gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall, and Miss Loraine Wyman and Ada Sassoli another one in the Little Theatre, while a concert of music for wind instruments took place at Carnegie Lyceum. The opera houses were well filled; the song recitals less well. There was no need for the musically hungry to go unsatisfied.

At the Philharmonic Society's concert Benjamin Godard's "Oriental" Symphony, Op. 84, was played for the first time in these concerts; a symphony intended by the composer to suggest in five movements five eastern countries. But his musical orientalism is considerably diluted with the characteristics of European music, and his own musical inspiration shines more interestingly in some of his other compositions. Jacques Thibaud was the soloist. He played Lalo's concerto for the violoncello with great fervor and a noble and dignified style. His singing of the plangent second theme in the first movement, after a rhapsodical introduction, was of especial beauty. Smaller pieces of a popular character, ending with Glinka's "Kamarinskaja" fantasie and Rimsky Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," left no doubt that the programme was intended to be a diverting one.

With the exception of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, and an aria from Handel's "Julius Caesar," very well sung by Florence Hinkel, Walter Damrosch's programme for the New York Symphony Orchestra concert was made up of novelties. There was a fantasy for flute by George Hue, an adagio for strings by Lekeu, and a Symphonic Suite by Victor Kolnar, a young violinist in the orchestra, who conducted himself. It was a most interesting programme with respect to the novelties. In the fantasy for flute, in which George Barrere played the solo part splendidly, the composer wisely made use of the virtuosity of the instrument on which to found the style of the composition, thus avoiding a monotony of effect which sustained melodies might have occasioned. The piece was largely tinged with Oriental coloring in rhythm and melody, the orchestral background being vivid and coherent, while the solo part had varied melodies and elaborations of melody which were always grateful for the instrument.

The Adagio for strings was a composition in which there was no strongly individual melody, and little variety of ceaseless change in the combinations of the stringed instruments principally, produced a work which was always interesting and gave the impression of something new in its class.

Mr. Kolnar's Symphonic Suite, a composition of four movements, showed that it was not for nothing the composer had sat in the orchestra. His orchestral coloring and technic were masterly, and yet not in the sensational style that some of the contemporary composers affect. The first movement was built on a fragmentary motive, and as a sample of this style of composition, it was interesting and carried. The work exhibited considerable musical scholarship and talent in the composer.

The performance of "The Messiah" at the Hippodrome pleased the audience; "Messiah" audiences are generally pleased. The volume of the chorus seemed scarcely adequate to fill with the number of voices it was supposed to contain, but it was sufficient. The men were in a considerable minority. The precision was all that could be expected, perhaps, of so large a body, necessarily loud and purely mechanical reasons, if for no other, somewhat unwieldy. But the Hippodrome is not a suitable place for music at the best. The members of the solo quartet, Jeanne Jomelli, Mildred Potter, Dan Beddoe and Frederic Martin, did excellent work, as some of them have done before in performances here of "The Messiah" and other works of its class. Clearness of enunciation was a notable feature of their singing. There were crudities in the orchestral accompaniment, Mr. Morgan conducted energetically, but his views of "The Messiah" are in many ways somewhat conventional.

At the Metropolitan Opera House the soloists were Alma Gluck, Dinh Gilly, and Lambert Murphy. Miss Gluck sang "Casta Diva," from "Norma," and a group of three songs by Russian composers, together with several encores. Mr. Gilly's numbers were the prologue to "I Pagliacci" and some songs, while Mr. Murphy sang an aria from "Romeo and Juliet" and songs by Holmes, Grogl, and Leoncavallo. The orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, played the "Euryanthe" overture, Massenet's suite, "Scenes Pittoresques," and the Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda."

At the Century Opera House Nora D'Argel, soprano, made her first appearance with the company, singing "Caro nome," from Rigoletto." Others who sang were the Misses Herbert, Carson, and Scott, and Messrs. Bergman, Adkins, Wheatley, and Kaufman. Joseph Pasternack and Carlo Nicosia conducted the orchestra, which played the overture to "The Bartered Bride," the overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," the Meditation from Thais," Schubert's Serenade, and the overture to "The Secret of Suzanne."

It was the Max Jacobs Quartet's second concert that was heard in the afternoon in the underground auditorium, an organization which has since then played Beethoven's Third Rasoumoffsky Quartet, a "quartetto sinfonico" by Giammartini, marked as for "the first time"; two movements by Ippolitow-Ivanow, and, with the assistance of Rose La Forge, pianist, Schumann's Quintet for piano and strings. They have not yet reached the higher levels of finish and correct intonation in chamber music performance—a difficult and exacting art, but their listeners enjoyed what was offered.

A note different from that of any other of the day was struck at the Little Theatre in the recital of Loraine Wyman, Hansonneuse, and Ada Sassoli, harpist. Miss Sassoli's work is well known here, but that of Miss Wyman is less so. She is a disciple of Yvette Guilbert and, like her preceptress, she is able to impart a great charm to the singing of old music. Her group of old French songs was particularly charming. Each soloist had two groups of compositions, and they united in the end for a group together. There was a fairly good audience, which was captivated by the work of both artists.

At Carnegie Lyceum E. P. Mesthene and Burnet C. Tuthill gave a concert of chamber music chiefly for wind instruments. They were assisted by Eric Tasser, Joseph J. Kovarik, Morris Hayes, A. Reines, and Alexander Rihm. One of the principal numbers was a sextet for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and piano by Ludwig Thuille, which is new to this country.

The most interesting feature of Miss Inga Orner's recital was the Swedish music that she sang, folk songs and art songs, in their native tongue. There were two songs by Grieg, presumably sung in Norwegian. Another group comprised a number of songs by American composers.

MRS. WORRALL'S MUSICALE.

Entertainment in Plaza Ballroom Followed by Tea.

Mrs. Richard P. Worrall was the hostess yesterday afternoon at the Plaza at a large musicale, which was followed by tea. The musicale was in the large ballroom and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson received with Mrs. Worrall.

The artists were Miss Edna Dunham, soprano; Mrs. Marion L. Alexander, dramatic reader; Mrs. Kate Rooney, contralto; Royal Dadmun, baritone; Salvatore Giordano, tenor, and William Durieux, 'cellist.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wells, Gen. Thomas Barry and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Barr of Boston, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Mrs. Sellers McKee, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. Philip Britt, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gordon, Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. Henry Rokenbaugh, the Baron de Graffenreid, Mrs. William Allen, Miss Wotherspoon, Mrs. Warren McConihe, Mrs. Charles A. Doremus, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Miss Kitty Cheatham, Miss Beebe, Miss Virginia Gordon, Willard Roby, Alexander Rutherford, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Schuyler Crosby, A. M. Bagby, Dangerfield Lewis, C Stacy Clark, and S. M. Roosevelt.

FORM ARMSTRONG LEAGUE.

Young Society Folk Launch Association to Aid Dependent Races.

An organization which is to be known as the Armstrong League of the City of New York has just been formed. The President is Miss Katharine G. Chapin, a daughter of Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin. The First Vice President is Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, is the Second Vice President. The Misses Lois Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Hall, and Miss Eva McAdoo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo, are the Secretaries, and Alan Fox is the Treasurer.

The object of the league is to study and to spread information concerning our obligations toward dependent races, especially the Indians and negroes. The league's aim will also be to render assistance to and arouse interest in the work of the Hampton Institute and similar schools.

Similar leagues are now being formed in a number of the American schools and colleges The leagues are named after Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded the Hampton Institute.

MOTT TEACHING THE TANGO.

News of the Ironmaster's Grandson and Mrs. Bowne from Far Japan.

Japan has gone tango crazy, according to reports from the Far East, the news coming direct from Nippon through Yumato Kushibiki, leading theatrical and exposition producer of that country. He is visiting his niece at the Hotel Marseilles, and will leave to-day for San Francisco to prepare for his exhibits at the Panama Exposition. Thence he will sail for Japan to prepare for a Spring and Summer tour of Japan, the Philippines, and China with Thomas W. Ryley's "The Queen of the Movies."

The tango was introduced into Japan, Mr. Kusibiki says, by John L. Mott, 3d, and Mrs. Walter Bowne, who figured as the principals in an exciting voyage to the Orient nearly two years ago. The wealthy Mott family immediately obtained the services of Hector Fuller, the well-known war correspondent, to follow them and try to induce Mott to return. Fuller just missed the couple at Gibraltar and finally caught up with them at Tokio. But his mission was unsuccessful, for he was unable to persuade young Mott to leave Mrs. Bowne.

Then it was, according to Mr. Kushibiki, that Mrs. Bowne hit upon the tango. From their first appearance the couple became the rage, and Japanese society quickly took up the fad.

RABBI PRAISES TANGO.

Cultured Dancers Pleasing, Awkward Ones Vulgar, Says Dr. Nieto.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Rabbi Jacob Nieto, addressing the Congregation Sherith Israel to-day, warmly commended the tango and kindred dances.

"The old padres in the early days of the California missions were wise men," said the rabbi. "Every Sunday afternoon they let the people dance, and watched them while they did so. In the Middle Ages the Jewish rabbis had the young people dance every Sunday afternoon in the presence of the parents and all enjoyed it.

"What we need is more common sense and less theology. The tango, danced by cultured persons, is beautifully pleasing, by the awkward it appears vulgar. You can make a religious ceremony and make it a farce."

SOLVE DANCING PROBLEM.

Knights to Have Two Ballrooms for Old and New Dances.

The Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, has been facing a serious problem in respect to dancing at its big ball to be held on Feb. 11 at the Hotel McAlpin. It is to be a celebration of the one hundred and fifth anniversary of the organization, and the members do not care to offend those who believe only in the two-step and waltz.

A committee appointed to settle the vexing question decided on Saturday night that instead of having one ballroom to use two rooms and two bands, and have the old-fashioned dancing in one room and the modern in the other.

It is believed that the solution will prove satisfactory to every one.

EDWARD K. BAIRD BACK.

Returns to His Duties with Century Opera Co.—No Idea of Resigning.

Edward Kellogg Baird has returned to this city, and resumed his duties with the Century Opera House. To a reporter Mr. Baird made this statement yesterday:

"Since I returned, my attention has been called to an article which appeared in THE TIMES a week after my departure for Bermuda. I am still President of the Century Opera Company, and have no intention of resigning. I do not wish at this late date to enter into a categorical denial of statements in that story, except to say that personally I am not financially involved at all in the troubles of the Century Publishing Company. As a stockholder and a representative as counsel for a majority of the interests of that company I acted as an intermediary in the settlement.

"The whole matter was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned before I left for Bermuda. The statement that I had left the Century Opera Company was incorrect."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre will make their reappearance in vaudeville beginning this afternoon at Keith's Palace Theatre in a sketch written for them by William Collier and Herbert Hall Winslow entitled "The Quakeress."

Blanche Ring will open her New York engagement in "When Claudia Smiles" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Monday, Feb. 2. Although Miss Ring's metropolitan engagement has been scheduled for some time, the theatre has just been decided upon.

William Faversham will play an engagement limited to three weeks at the Lyric Theatre beginning Monday, Feb. 9, opening with his revival of "Othello." Mr. Faversham is making a preliminary tour with "Othello" in Canada, and is himself playing Iago with much success.

Twenty-five little Chinese children have been invited to attend the special Oriental matinee of "A Thousand Years Ago" at the Shubert Theatre on Wednesday. They will all remain after the performance and will participate in the tea party on the stage which is to follow the performance and to which about 200 people will be invited as guests.

TIMES MEN MEET AT ANNUAL DINNER

Past Members of the Staff Sit Down with Those of To-day.

FUN AND REMINISCENCES

New "Talking Movies" Shown for the First Time—Miss Cecil Cunningham and Others Sing.

The fourth annual dinner of the New York Times Association was held last evening in the Banquet Hall of the Hotel Knickerbocker. This association is made up of men who are to-day, or have been in the past, members of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and more than a hundred of them sat down to dinner together at 7 o'clock.

It was a dinner of very little speaking and a deal of entertainment, for one by one, throughout the evening, many of the guests made their way to the platform at one end of the hall, each to contribute his share to the programme of music and fun. It was a varied programme, for it ranged all the way from Hy Mayer's hand and pencil as the motion-picture camera had caught them, drawing his unmistakable cartoon, to Cecil Cunningham, the Phyllis of last Springs' memorable production of "Iolanthe," and now the prima donna of the "Oh, I Say" company, who came over from Philadelphia to sing at last night's dinner, and had to sing again and again without anybody having heard enough.

Among those there were Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Col. A. B. Williams, Owen Johnson, W. J. Guard, Tom Lewis, Italo Cristalli, W. J. Henderson, William N. Penney, John A. Moroso, Frank N. Doubleday, Luther B. Little, Edward Rascovar, Edward S. Luther, and J. B. Crandall. Col. M. B. Abrahams, as President of the association, presided, and midway in the dinner the business of the evening was dispatched, with this slate of officers elected for the coming year:

President, John F. O'Neil; Vice President, Dr. Van Buren Thorne; Alumni Vice President, Gen. Howard Carroll; Treasurer, W. F. Fauley, and Secretary, Donald Evans.

This ticket was swept into office by a unanimous vote, no attention being paid to the eloquent objections raised by Mr. Moroso, which, being usual, had to be discounted. The election having been disposed of, those in charge of the entertainment were free to run their programme as it pleased them.

The fun began with Hy Mayer's moving pictures, which were followed by J. Odell Hauser of THE TIMES staff, who sang, and who, sitting on the edge of the platform, played his own accompaniment.

Then came the surprise event of the evening. Under the direction of Arthur J. Abrams, general manager, and De Witt Fox of the Renfax Film Company, that concern made its first public exhibition in America of the newest talking moving pictures. Through a synchronizing device motion pictures are taken while the persons in the picture sing. The voice is reproduced on a phonographic record which plays while the picture is shown on the screen. The Renfax Film Company is preparing to make complete productions on the film and phonograph of entire musical comedies and show them in picture theatres.

For their third and final picture last evening, Mr. Abrams and Mr. Fox made a film in which Miss Jeanette Grant of THE TIMES staff took part, assisted by Mr. Baci and other performers. Their song was "How to Make a Huckleberry Pie," and when the pie had been made and the figure of the singer was seen coming to the foreground, the picture vanished suddenly, and through the screen came Miss Grant herself to sing three songs and then, after much applause, to give an encore.

Then Tom Lewis of the "High Jinks" company was called to the platform, there to tell a story and sing a song.

There was dancing, too, in which Miss McIlwaine and Joseph White of the Jardin de Danse showed the newest of steps.

And there was talking. Hy Mayer could not escape having to tell his classic story of how he became an artist, and giving his impersonation of the late Queen Victoria, a tour de force accomplished with the aid of a matchbox and a napkin, and always demanded when Mr. Mayer is discovered at a dinner.

Adolph S. Ochs responded to the toast, "THE NEW YORK TIMES." He spoke of THE TIMES as an institution, and this stirred the reminiscences of Gen. Carroll and Col. Cole, with which the evening closed.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Transatlantic Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Lord Athlumney, F. N. Barford, L. A. Bayfield, A. C. Bromhead, Hubert J. Cape, Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, V. F. Clarendon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davidson, G. H. Davis, Charles Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodge, Col. Herbert Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lake, W. R. Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. C. Towers, A. T. Storey, George Townsend, and H. P. Watson.

SAVOIE, (Havre.)—P. Claves, G. Dupont, Mrs. S. H. Moore, Charles Ouget, Mrs. L. Bourdis, Mrs. K. Jacques, W. G. Hopkins, and Miss J. Newman.

Miss Irving's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Florence Irving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Irving of 31 West 184th Street, and Harry Jerome Douglas, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Douglas, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street. The Rev. Dr. Oscar M. Voorhees, a cousin of the bride, will officiate. Miss Irving will have Miss Emma Zollinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zollinger, as her maid of honor. Mr. Douglas's best man will be his brother, George Douglas. A reception and supper will follow the ceremony.

New Singer for Metropolitan.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza has just engaged another American to be a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in the person of Miss Mabel Garrison, a young coloratura soprano. Miss Garrison in private life is Mrs. George Siemonn, her husband being lately Professor of Composition at the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. She is a native of that city, having made her vocal studies in that conservatory, and secured a diploma there. She has had two seasons' experience in English opera, singing such rôles as Gilda, Lucia, Violetta, and Felina. Mr. De Segurola, basso of the Metropolitan, happened to hear her sing in a studio. He advised her to sing for Mr. Gatti-Casazza, which she did a few days ago, and was immediately engaged.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Messrs. Aborn have engaged for the Century Opera Company Helen Stanley, lyric soprano. She will sing for the first time in "Marta of the Lowlands" ("Tiefland"), when that work is performed on March 3. She has been singing this season with the National Opera Company of Montreal.

Michael von Zadora, pianist, has entirely recovered from the effects of the injury to his wrist and will give his postponed recital next Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall.

In connection with the celebration of its anniversary an organ recital and concert will be given at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, West 100th Street, on Wednesday evening. Henry L. Tetmore, at the organ, will have the assistance of Marie Kroeger, soprano; Salvatore Nunziato, baritone; Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, and the church choir.

RAILWAY NET'S BIG LOSS.

Decline of 27 Per Cent. from Last Year, Maxwell's Figures Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—The financial straits to which railroads have been reduced within the last year are shown in statistics compiled at the Wabash general offices from figures of roads in the Central Freight Association, which includes the territory north of the Ohio River and stretching from St. Louis and Chicago as far East as Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

W. C. Maxwell, general traffic manager of the Wabash, who has been active in presenting the case for the railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, has gone to Washington, where the taking of testimony on the application of the railroads for increased rates will be resumed tomorrow. He will present the figures to show that the net revenues of the roads have undergone an enormous decline, compared with the corrresponding period a year ago.

The figures are those of thirty-eight principal roads of the Central Freight Association. The five months which ended Nov. 30, last are compared with the same five months of 1912. The "net after taxes" in the 1912 period was $27,316,848, and in the 1913 period $19,836,867, a decrease of $7,479,981, or 27 per cent.

40 YEARS IN THE MINISTRY.

Dr. Bacchus Preaches in Church Where He Did His Life Work.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector emeritus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation in Gates Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his ordination yesterday. Dr. Bacchus began his ministry in this church, going there when he was 27 years old.

At the morning service Dr. Bacchus preached the sermon in the course of which he reviewed his work with the congregation. A reception in the parish house last evening was attended by many clergymen of other denominations.

Dr. Bacchus was born in Kent County, Md. He is Honorary Canon of the Garden City Cathedral, and was three times a deputy to the General Convention of his Church.

FORCED SAFE IN A FLAT.

No One Heard Explosion When Strong Box Was Blown Open.

When Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weisinger returned early on Sunday morning to their apartment at 923 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, in a house which they own, they found that burglars had blown open an 800-pound safe which was kept in the apartment. The furniture in the apartment had been broken, and holes had been torn in the walls by the explosion.

The safe had been drilled and blown open after it had been covered with blankets, and no one in the apartment house had heard the explosion. Some $265 was stolen from the safe in addition to jewelry worth $300.

TO TRY HARRY BACHARACH.

Election Case Against ex-Mayor of Atlantic City to be Called To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Jan. 25.—Ex-Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City, now Park Commissioner, will be placed on trial here to-morrow morning before County Judge C. L. Cole, with others, upon the charge of election frauds in the 1910 contest at the resort.

Bacharach's case has been hanging fire for two years, and ex-Attorney General McCarter, counsel for Bacharach, demanded the trial of the accused or the dropping of the indictment. Judge Cole last week denied a motion of Special Prosecutor Wolverton to postpone the date of trial.

GETS PNEUMONIA AT SEA.

B. S. Whyte, in Delirium, Runs About Campania's Deck.

Bryce S. Whyte, a Philadelphia business man who arrived on the Campania last night from Liverpool, was stricken with penumonia on Thursday. He became delirious, and, escaping from his attendant on Friday morning, he ran about the deck until Dr. Bruce, the ship's surgeon, caught him. He was met at the pier by friends and taken to a private hospital in an ambulance.

The Campania brought 2,200 bags of mail. The spray that came over the bow of the ship on Thursday froze on the rigging. Two of the stewards slipped on the deck and were injured.

ARREST R. K. FOX'S STEPSON

Robinson Charged by His Wife with Deserting Her.

Carlyle Robinson, a stepson of Richard K. Fox, proprietor of The Police Gazette, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abandonment made by his wife. Mrs. Robinson lives at Rockaway Beach with her 2-year-old infant. Her husband, she said, had deserted her two years ago and since that time had not contributed very generously to the support of herself and their child.

Detective Ennis of the Rockaway Beach police station arrested Robinson at 904 Union Street, Brooklyn. He will be arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court this morning.

POISONS BABES BY MISTAKE.

Wrong Physic by Nurse Kills Two —Four Critically Ill.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Through the mistake of a nurse two children at the Utica Orphan Asylum are dead and four others are in a critical condition.

There is an epidemic of measles in the institution. Last night the nurse gave some of the children poison in mistake for a laxative, and to-day Frederick Gilmore, aged 4, and Julia Vincent, aged 3, both from Rome, died. The other four received similar doses of the poison.

Morschauser for Judge Holt's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Charles Morschauser of Poughkeepsie is being pressed for appointment to succeed Judge Holt as United States District Judge. He is a brother of Judge Morschauser.

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556 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL HAS $325,000 GIFTS

Two Neurological Wards Endowed with $125,000 by Samuel and Harry Sachs.

$100,000 ALTMAN BEQUEST

Annual Meeting Elects Officers and Grants Leave to Dr. Goldwater, Health Commissioner.

These officers were elected yesterday at the sixty-first annual meeting of Mount Sinai Hospital: President, George Blumenthal; Vice President, Philip J. Goodhart; Treasurer, Elias Asiel; Secretary, S. Herbert. An indefinite leave of absence was granted to Dr. S. S. Goldwater, who becomes Health Commissioner on Feb. 1.

President Blumenthal announced that Samuel and Harry Sachs, to perpetuate the memory of their parents, the late Joseph and Sophie Sachs, had given to the hospital the sum of $125,000 to endow two neurological wards of fifteen beds each. The hospital will receive the sum of $100,000 under the will of Benjamin Altman and has received a $100,000 legacy from Mrs. Louis W. Neustader. Three perpetual beds were endowed last year at $5,000 each, two memorial beds at $2,500 each, and three new funds were created, one for $10,000 and two for $5,000.

The total expenditure last year amounted to $469,892.79, and the income from all sources was $421,384.86, showing a deficit of $48,507.93, which was borrowed from the permanent fund. President Blumenthal announced that two houses on East Ninety-ninth Street, adjoining the hospital, had been purchased.

A silver service was presented to Dr. A. G. Gerster, who retired from the hospital staff on Jan. 1, after being connected with it for thirty-nine years, and a solid silver Greek vase was presented to Dr. Julius Rudish, who retired to become consulting physician after being on the hospital staff for thirty-four years.

FRIENDLY SONS' GLEE CLUB.

New Victor Herbert Composition to be Heard at Concert.

Victor Herbert will be heard at the concert of the Glee Club of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Astor the evening of Feb. 2. Mr. Herbert, as the Honorary Vice President and musical adviser of this newcomer in the choral field, has arranged for its use many of the traditional Irish airs, and has specially composed and dedicated to the club "The Hail of the Friendly Sons," which that night will have its first public hearing. John Finnegan, the principal soloist, will be heard in a group of songs, the words and music of which were composed by Samuel Lover, the grandfather of Mr. Herbert. Marion Morrison, the harpist, will be the other soloist.

The formation of this club is due to the awakened interest in Irish music throughout the country. Similar organizations now exist in many cities, and plans for an Irish musical festival in this city are already under way. The Friendly Sons' Glee Club is composed mainly of soloists from New York churches. Wilbur A. Luyster is its conductor. A dance will follow the concert.

AID FOR HOSPITAL WORK.

Trade Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier of 59 Cedar Street, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following collections from trade auxiliaries:

FROM CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFF

(Through Adolf Kuttroff, Treasurer.)

$200—Badische Company, Farwerke-Hoechst Company, J. L. & D. S. Riker.

$100—Berlin Aniline Company

$50—Church and Dwight Company, Fritzsche Brothers, Geigy-ter Meer Company, General Chemical Company, Heller & Merz Company, Heyden Chemical Works, Edward Hill's Son & Co., A. Klipstein & Co., Peters, White & Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., Roessler & Hassiacher Chemical Company, Wing & Evans, Inc.

$25—American Dyewood Company, C. Bischoff & Co., John Campbell & Co., Inc., Charles Cooper & Co., A. De Ronde & Co., Geisenheimer & Co., Goldschmidt De-Tinning Company, Grasselli Chemical Company, Innis, Speiden Company, National Aniline and Chemical Company, Thurston & Braidich, Welch, Holme & Clark Company. Smaller amounts brought the total up to $1,695.

FROM TOBACCO AND CIGAR TRADES.

(Through Fred Hirschhorn, Treasurer.)

$300—United Cigar Manufacturers Company.

$100—American Lithographing Company, Percival S. Hill.

$50—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, Benito-Rovira Company, Bondy & Lederer, O. J. Gude Company, Kaufman Brothers, M. Bondy, Schinasi Brothers, George Schlegel, John Underwood & Co.

$25—William Black & Co., H. Anton Bock & Co., Corbitt & Stern, William Demuth & Co., T. J. Dunn & Co., B. Feifer & Co., D. M. Frank & Co., Heywood, Strasser & Voight, A. G. Kaufmann & Co., Metropolitan Tobacco Company, Moehl Lithographing Company, Rosenthal Brothers, Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, E. M. Schwarz & Co., William Steiner Sons & Co., George L. Storm, West Indies Cigar Company, Universal Tobacco Machine Company. Smaller amounts brought the total up to $1,842.

(Through Benno Rosenwald.)

$150—Goldman, Sachs & Co.

$100—A. Cohn & Co., E. Rosenwald & Brother, S. Roesin & Sons, C. H. Spitzner & Son, Maximilian Stern.

$50—J. Bernheim & Son, F. Miranda & Co., Sartorius & Co.

$25—Elias Bach & Son, F. & E. Crans, Cullman Brothers, H. Duys & Co., Ernest Ellinger & Co., G. Falk & Brother, Joseph Hirsch & Son, Emanuel Hoffman & Son, Lichtenstein Brothers, Eugenio Lopez & Co., Julius Marquisee, Mendelsohn, Bornemann & Co., Meyer & Mendelsohn, Heinrich Neuberger, Pretzfeld & Co., L. Schmid & Co., E. Spingarn & Co., William Stake & Co., William H. Stiner & Son. Smaller amounts brought the total up to $1,805.

Through William H. Cummings there was received $95, making a grand total of $5,742 from the tobacco and cigar trades.

DELIVERY SERVICE STUDY.

Economic Inquiry at Macy's Undertaken by Massachusetts Tech.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Following Theodore N. Vail's repeated expression that business concerns do well to endow scientific research, R. H. Macy & Co. of New York has contributed largely for an investigation to be conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to determine the general economic laws underlying the operation of the delivery service of a large retail department store. The study will be conducted by Technology's Electrical Research Division, and the observations will be made upon the delivery system of the Macy store.

The total expense of the company's delivery system is upward of a million dollars a year. A saving of one-tenth of a cent on each delivery means much in a system of this size. Armed with the experience that the Research Division has gained in its study of motor trucking in Boston and other cities, a special staff of research assistants is to study the methods employed at the store to determine the character of the deliveries, the zones and distances, the speeds, loading, running and standing times of the wagons, &c. Special attention will be paid to the expense caused by the delay of the delivery wagons in congested traffic, in waiting for ferries, and in making individual deliveries to the several suites in apartment houses.

The study of New York delivery conditions will be began early in February, and will require a staff of three men to complete the survey by midsummer. The first of the studies of the Research Division upon the operation of delivery vehicles was undertaken on the initiation and with the support of President Edgar of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. A paper giving the final results of this investigation will be delivered, on the invitation of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, at the association's meeting in New York on Feb. 17.

MOYER TO FACE TRIAL.

He and Other Union Officials Going to Michigan Voluntarily.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 25.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, and the six other union leaders under indictment here for conspiracy, will return to the State voluntarily and stand trial with the thirty-one strikers indicted with them. A telegram to this effect was received to-day by George E. Nichols, the special prosecutor, from O. N. Hilton of Denver, general counsel for the Federation.

Mr. Nichols replied that the indicted men must come at once, and said if they failed to do so he would begin extradition proceedings.

Meetings of striking miners were held to-day at Ahmeek, Calumet, Hancock, and South Range. The Hancock meeting was addressed by William Davidson and Charles H. Tanner, officials of the Western Federation.

Mr. Cullom Slightly Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The patient courage and strength of resistance displayed by ex-Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois since his illness were the subject to-night of admiring comment from the physicians who have been in constant attendance at the aged statesman's bedside for the last week, momentarily expecting his death. His condition to-night was reported as slightly improved.

Stephen B. Kent Dies.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 25.—Stephen B. Kent, President of the Kent & Woodward Company, jewelers, of 12 John Street, New York, died at his home in Prospect Street, East Orange, late yesterday, following an illness of two days with pneumonia. He had a first attack of the disease five years ago. He was 65 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JONATHAN A. SMITH, a well-known resident of Oyster Bay, died from apoplexy at his home in that place on Saturday. He was born in Brooklyn April 20, 1838. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted with the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He served throughout the war. He was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Veterans' Association.

Dr. CHARLES E. SMITH, aged 77, died at his home in Whitesboro, N. Y., yesterday, of apoplexy. He had served twenty-one years as Postmaster of Whitesboro.

Mrs. SOPHRONIA W. YORKE, who died on Friday at the age of 94 years, at Exeter, N. H., was a true daughter of the American Revolution. Her father, David Watson of New Market, served under George Washington, and was one of his soldiers at the siege of Yorktown.

MARTIN J. WHALEN of Whalen Brothers, furniture dealers in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his residence, 1 Gravesend Place. He was born in England fifty-six years ago.

THOMAS B. JAMISON, Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts, died at Everett, Mass., on Saturday.

WILLIAM JOHNSON FREAS, 55 years old, died yesterday at his home, Salem, N. J. He was recently appointed Water Superintendent for a term of three years.

ALFRED I. CAREY, a lawyer of Milwaukee, Wis., died yesterday. Mr. Carey was interested in railroad affairs

WILLIAM COATES, 38 years old, died yesterday at his home in Great Neck. He was an apothecary and had lived in Great Neck for the past twenty years, where he took an active interest in politics. He was born in Chicago, Ill., where his family was well known.

JOHN C KELLEY, founder and President of the National Meter Company, died on Saturday in his seventy-fifth year at his home, 247 Hancock Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Woodstock, County Galway, Ireland. During the administration of Mayor Low he was a member of the Board of Education.

J. DIXON THOMPSON, for many years Superintendent of construction for the Lackawanna Railroad, died in the age of 70 years of meningitis at his home in Morristown, N. J., on Saturday. He had been for several years in the hardware business.

FLEMING P. O'REILLY, one of the best-known silk dressers in the Manhattan dry goods district, died of heart disease on Saturday while walking near his home at 67 Littleton Avenue, Newark.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ARBUS.—Jan. 20, 201 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Arbus, a daughter.

BRENDLER.—Jan. 20, at East 97th St., to Dr. and Mrs. C. Brendler, a son.

FRANK.—Jan. 22, 509 West 145th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Frank, a son.

FRANKEL.—Jan. 18, 543 West 46th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Frankel, a son.

HEPPENHEIMER. — Jan. 23, Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Heppenheimer, a daughter.

JACOBSON.—Jan. 20, 415 West 128th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Jacobson, a son.

RITTENBERG.—Jan. 23, 76 West 86th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Rittenberg, a son.

THIEL.—Jan. 23, 1,933 East 14th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Thiel, a daughter.

Engaged.

ARONSON—MICHAELS.—Sadie Michaels to Jacob Aronson.

ASBEL—KATZ.—Bessie Katz to Dr. Julius Asbel.

BEEHOF—HOROWITZ.—Bertha C. Horowitz to Louis S. Behr.

BELTH—ROSEN.—Ruth Rosen to Jack Belth.

CELLER—BAAR.—Stella Baar to Emanuel Celler.

EINSOHN—COHN.—Florence B. Cohn to Dr. Maurice Einsohn.

GINSBURGER — KLINGENSTEIN. — Ida Klingenstein to Louis Ginsburger.

GOLDSCHMIDT—GOLDS.—Estelle Jacobs to Sidney H. Goldschmidt.

GOODSTEIN—GOLDSTEIN.—Rae E. Goldstein to Herman Goodstein.

GRABSCHEID—GANS.—Frances Gans to Jack Grabscheid.

HEINEMAN—GUTTER.—Lillie Gutter to Silas Heineman.

HIRSCH—ENGEL.—

BASEBALL WAR ON MINORS--BOXING--ATHLETICS--FOOTBALL--ICE YACHTING--AUTOS

PLAYER TO RETURN FEDS $1,000 BONUS

Kirkpatrick Will Give Check Back to Knabe—Fraternity Wars on Minors.

Enos Kirkpatrick, the Brooklyn infielder, who jumped to the Baltimore Club of the Federal League and Saturday jumped back to Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would return his $1,000 advance money to Otto Knabe, the manager of the Baltimore outlaw club. Kirkpatrick says that Knabe gave him a personal check for $1,000. It is part of the money advanced to Knabe by the Federals and deposited in a Baltimore bank. Kirkpatrick says that he did not cash the check, and will send it back. The player does not fear the consequences of any court action for jumping back to Brooklyn, for he has assurance that the Brooklyn club will protect his action. From the point of view of organized baseball, the player had no right to jump Brooklyn to the Federals, on account of the reserve clause in his contract.

There is some difference of opinion about this point. President Dave Fultz of the Players' Fraternity has announced that Tinker and Brown in jumping to the Federals, would not be dropped by the fraternity, because he does not believe they violated any part of their contract. Mr. Fultz contends that Tinker and Brown served their year in Cincinnati as their contracts called for. The fraternity will not tolerate any of its members violating its contracts with organized ball, but they may use their own judgment in relation to the much discussed reserve clause, which the Federal League contends will not hold in the courts.

The Federal League will not base any of its court actions against players on the reserve rule, but on actual signed contracts. They have decided to push the cases against Killifer of the Phillies and Kirkpatrick of the Brooklyns, and are confident that the courts will maintain their position as a just one. The fact that Knabe gave Kirkpatrick advance money strengthens the board of the Federals that they have plenty of money to spend to establish another major league. Knabe told Kirkpatrick that plenty of money had been placed at his disposal to sign any major league players he could get. He says that Baltimore is keen for major league ball, and will not be satisfied until it gets it.

Another angle of the baseball war crept up last week, when it became known that in the event of the Federal League failing to establish itself during the coming season the blame will be laid at the door of the baseball monopoly," and the Federals will attempt to interest legislation in Washington against organized ball. President Harry A. Hempstead says if the Federals carry out this plan will be the best thing that could happen to the major leagues.

"There is no baseball monopoly and this new league is free to establish itself along legitimate lines," said Mr. Hempstead, "and would like to see investigation of baseball in Congress, because I am sure that it will settle for all time all this talk started by the opposition that the national game is a ruthless octopus spreading out its tentacles for whom it may devour. We certainly will welcome any legislative investigation."

Major league club owners believe that their days of worrying about the Federal League are about at an end. Within a few weeks all the eight major league clubs will be established in their Southern training camps and will be playing exhibition games. They expect that with the teams under way the minds of the baseball fans will return to a normal condition and all interest will centre again on the majors, while the Federal League will be forgotten.

The real reason for Arthur Wilson's discontent with the Giants and his jumping to the Chicago Club of the Federal League is because after several seasons of work he has been unable to establish himself as a first string catcher. The remarkable success of Chief Meyers during the past three seasons has put Wilson in the background, and he could not see where he would ever be anything with the Giants except a bench warmer. Wilson took part in forty-nine games last season, and in many of these contests caught only the last two or three innings of a game. He was occasionally used as a pinch hitter, but his batting last year was weak, being only .190. The loss of Wilson will not weaken the Giants' catching staff, as Manager McGraw has been carrying more catchers than he really needed. He will have Meyers and McLean and also Elmer Johnson of Omaha, who, according to Scout Cunella, is ready to make good on his latest visit to the major league.

What promises to be a serious breach has resulted between the National Association of Minor League Baseball Clubs and the Players' Fraternity. President Dave Fultz yesterday stated that the minor league club owners had failed to live up to the latest agreement drawn up in Cincinnati, which declared null and void, any agreements between club owner and player, not appearing specifically in the player's contract. As a result of this disagreement, all minor league players, who are members of the fraternity, have been notified not to sign 1914 contracts until further notice.

The National Commission on the new major league contracts had this agreement printed at the top of the document in red ink so that it could not escape the notice of the player. The National Commission has had much trouble in the past, making minor league club owners live up to outside agreements with players, and decided that it would be the best thing for the game to do away with the practice. For one thing it would compel the minor leaguers to live up to their agreed salary limit. In the past, a contract has been signed at a stated figure, and verbal contracts have been made between owner and player concerning salary bonuses. The minor leagues want to retain this feature of their contracts, and many have already refused to live up to the National Commission's new clause in the contracts.

The National Association demanded that the Fraternity agree to a sliding scale of fines, according to the class of club affected, and a sixty-day suspension of the player before he became a free agent. The National Association has refused to recede from its stand in the matter. President Fultz, it is understood, agreed for the Fraternity to a sliding scale of fines, but refused to listen to the sixty-day suspension rule, claiming that it would bar a player from signing another contract for two months, and thus prevent him from his usual means of livelihood. Both parties in the controversy are determined in the deadlock, and the minor league players have been notified that the entire power of the new organization will be used in their aid if the dispute is not adjusted within a short time.

Boston Nationals After New Grounds

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—An option on a large tract of land suitable for a ball park in the neighboring city of Somerville has been secured by President James E. Gaffney of the Boston National Baseball Club, it was learned to-day. While many chanses are being made in the old South End grounds, occupied by the Braves, Mr. Gaffney points out that the seating capacity at the best is limited and that, owing to its location, the matter of rent is becoming serious. Another large plot of land at the Forest Hills terminus of the elevated system is also under consideration by the club management.

Left-Handed Pitcher for Red Sox.

BOSTON, Jan. 25. — Four left-handed pitchers are now on the roster of the Boston Red Sox of the American League, the contract of John Radloff of South Chicago completing the quartet. Radloff's release was bought from the Manistee Club of the Michigan State League on the recommendation of Patsy Donovan, a scout. Collins, Leonard, and Coumbe, the latter from the Utica Club of the New York State League, are the other left-handers.

Jackson Sticks to Cleveland.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 25.—"I hardly considered the offer made me by the Federal League, although $65,000 for three seasons is much in advance of the sum I am to receive from Cleveland," said Joe Jackson, outfielder of the Cleveland Americans, here to-day. Jackson said he signed with Cleveland more than a week ago. On account of the illness of his father Jackson probably will not join the Cleveland Spring training camp at Atlanta, Ga., before April 1.

SIGN THREE MORE PLAYERS.

Federal League Has 86 Majors Now Under Contract.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Three more major league players, making a total of eighty-six, have signed with the Federal League, President Gilmore announced today. He refused to give their names, but asserted they were among the stars of organized baseball. Their identity will become known when all the big leaguers which have been signed and those who are expected to sign, have been assigned to the various clubs of the new league.

Mr. Gilmore appeared to be well pleased over the new acquisitions. He said Catcher Arthur Wilson of the New York Nationals was not one of the three.

The Federal League President said he was not worried over the threats from the New York American League club that a legal effort would be made to prevent Pitcher Cole from appearing in a Federal League uniform. He said he did not believe the New York club had Cole's written acceptance of its terms.

"Cole wrote the Yankee club under date of Dec. 22 and told them what he thought his services would be worth the coming season," said Mr. Gilmore. "When he received no reply he negotiated with the Federal League and signed a contract on Dec. 31. Two days later he received a telegram from the New York club accepting his terms. Cole has a distinct recollection of what he wrote, and I am positive that he will play with us this season."

PRINCETON CROWDING YALE.

Two Victories Place Tigers In Running for Basket Ball Honors.

Princeton came to the front in the intercollegiate basket ball race last week through victories over Yale and Pennsylvania. Following their defeats at the hands of Columbia and Cornell, it seemed as if the Tigers were out of the running, but their powers of recuperation were strong, and they fairly played rings around Yale and Pennsylvania. As a result of these two victories the Princetonians are at Yale's heels in the league standing, and threaten to step into Columbia's position at the top of the league, should the Blue and White falter in its next game.

The games played to date indicate that Princeton and Columbia have the strongest offensive and defensive teams, respectively, with Cornell not far behind in either department. Cornell is eagerly awaiting the chance to get back at Columbia for its defeat in the first game of the season, and the feeling is the more intense because the Ithacans assert that there was unfair work by the referee in the contest played in New York. The standing of the teams:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000	Cornell	1	1	.500
Yale	2	1	.667	Penn.	0	2	.000
Princeton	3	2	.600	Dartmouth	0	3	.000

THREE HOCKEY GAMES.

Princeton and Yale Will Play at St. Nicholas Rink This Week.

Three hockey games are scheduled for this week at the St. Nicholas Rink, two of them in the Amateur League championship series, the third bringing Yale and Princeton together in a battle for the intercollegiate title. The St. Nicholas team, fresh from a victory over Yale at New Haven, will tackle the Wanderers to-morrow night, and a victory over the latter will create a tie in the race for the championship.

The Wanderers are playing better than at any time this season. Kinsella's suspension afforded Manager Condon a chance last week to utilize Cleary, a Canadian, who had not previously been seen in a game here, although a player of some ability. This necessitated shifting the team around, with Aumond falling back to Kinsella's place on the defense, and with Cleary on the forward line. The team has been faster and more aggressive than ever.

The Crescents and Irish-Americans will clash in the game on Thursday night. These two teams divide the honors as leaders in the second division, but are not out of the running, and a victory or two will give them a chance in the second round of the series to pull up to the leaders. The Irish are fast scorers and the Crescents are getting back to their old championship form.

On Saturday night the first of the big intercollegiate games will be staged. Princeton will play the great trio, Hobey Baker, Capt. Kuhn, and Kilner, for the first time against Yale's star players, Heron, Ordway, and Sweeney, and as both teams are pretty evenly equipped in the other positions a game of unusual merit is assured.

STREAK WINS TWO RACES.

Lively Contests Sailed Over Independent Y. C. Course at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 25.—In a brisk northwest wind Everett Asay's Streak, Edward Willis's new boat Figit, and Ralph B. Sickel's P. D. Q. II. sailed a pretty six-mile race this afternoon over the Independent Yacht Club's triangular course. Vincent Willis, son of the builder of the Imp and Drub, sailed the new craft and was beaten by the Streak by only one sceond. During the race the yachts were often on the leeward runner, and were spun about like a top. The Streak sailed the six miles in 16:45, one second faster than Figit. The P. D. Q. II. did not finish.

In the second race, while the Figit was leading, Skipper Willis was thrown out of the cockpit when his craft upset in a strong puff, but was unhurt. Running to his boat, he righted her and finished the race in second place 1 minute 17 seconds behind the Streak, which sailed the six miles in 16:08, or 37 seconds faster than the first event. Chester Minton's Spike was third, P. D. Q. II. fourth, and Anatole Chameroy's Breeze fifth.

DEFIANCE READY MAY 30.

Cup Defender Will Have Keel Cast at Bath To-morrow.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The sloop Defiance, under construction at Bath, Me., for a syndicate of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston yachtsmen, will be ready for her America's Cup defense trials by May 30, according to the belief expressed to-day by yachtsmen who are watching the progress of the work.

Designer Owen thinks that by the last of May he can bring the Defiance down to Marblehead for a reception which has already been planned. It is expected that the keel will be cast next Tuesday, when representatives of the syndicate will be on hand to throw in plenty of new pennies for luck.

LIGHTWEIGHTS IN GARDEN A. C. BOUTS

McFarland and Gibbons Begin Training for Their Big Match Here.

The international boxing show at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, featuring four of the leading lightweights in the game to-day, stands out as the headliner of the coming week at local clubs. The card arranged by Manager Billy Gibson calls for three ten-round bouts, and while the first lacks the international flavor of the other two, it will undoubtedly be productive of as much action.

In one of the big events Johnny Dundee of New York will match his skill against Sapper O'Neill, one of the best boxers who has come here from England in many years. O'Neill has figured in several bouts since arriving here, and in each contest his speed and cleverness have enabled him to finish in front. It has been announced that if he defeats Dundee he will set out to force Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, into a match for the title. The Briton has not boxed any one of Dundee's ability since coming here, and on the form shown by the little west sider against Joe Shugrue Friday night, O'Neill will have to go at top speed to get as much as a draw. The weight agreed upon is 135 pounds ringside, and this will give O'Neill a few pounds advantage, as Dundee will not weigh more than 128 pounds, while O'Neill will not be under 134 pounds.

The other ten-round bout will bring together Owen Moran and Joe Shugrue of Jersey City. Moran has been in the ring game for fifteen years, and has always ranked as one of the cleverest boxers. He has not appeared in a New York ring in almost two years, but during the past year he held Jem Driscoll to a draw in twenty rounds. Moran has been following a carefully laid out programme for several months past in an effort to "come back," and is confident that he can defeat Shugrue, who ranks as one of the best in the lightweight division. Shugrue will have the advantage in weight, as Moran will hardly go above 130 pounds, while Shugrue will come in at 135 pounds. The opening ten-round event will bring together Gene Moriarty of Syracuse, who made such a fine showing at the last Garden A. C. show, and Johnny Reese of Brooklyn, who made an equally favorable impression Friday night at the Empire A. C.

Packey McFarland, who is to box Mike Gibbons at Madison Square Garden two weeks from to-day night, has begun light training at Chicago for this bout, and Mike Gibbons has also begun his preparations at St. Paul. Manager Billy Gibson has heard from both boxers, and they will arrive in New York in about a week to put on the finishing touches. It is expected that the forfeits covering weight and appearance by the boxers will be posted this week. Manager Gibson has not yet named the figure, but it will probably be $1,000 for each man.

The long-disputed question of McFarland's proper weight will be settled by this bout. Since the day that Packey passed up one of the greatest opportunities of his career by weighing himself before his scheduled bout with Champion Ad Wolgast at Milwaukee, Packey has been very secretive about his weight. Wolgast demanded 133 pounds and did not think Packey could make it. Two days before the bout was to take place McFarland weighed in the presence of a newspaperman and tipped the beam at 132½ pounds. The news spread to the Wolgast camp and the bout never took place. This was the nearest McFarland came to losing a champion during his long ring career.

When he boxed Jack Goodman at the Fairmont A. C., three years ago this month, Packey again surprised the opposition, particularly Sammy Kelly, who was managing Goodman, by weighing only 132½ pounds. So strong was the surprise that the scales were tested, but Packey afterward weighed in elsewhere at the same figure. He weighed less than 137 pounds in the afternoon for Jack Britton here last March and at ringside time he weighed 140 pounds. He made the same weight ringside for Tommy Murphy on his last appearance in this city. He has been called a middleweight, but Packey can still make the welterweight figure. It is very doubtful if he will reach this mark when he faces Gibbons.

Packey has no more rivals to conquer at his own weight or within a few pounds under, so he is going to give Gibbons some weight. For a long time he insisted on Gibbons making 144 pounds in the afternoon when he found that Mike could not make the welterweight mark. Rather than see the match get away, Packey gave in to Gibbons's demand and set 145 pounds at 4 o'clock as the weight for the coming match. Despite Mike's cleverness and his probable advantage of from eight to ten pounds, McFarland is confident that he can outbox the St. Paul boy over the ten-round route. The punch that has laid several heavier men low has no terror for the stock yards champion, because Packey is satisfied his defensive cleverness will prevent any connection between Mike's powerful right and his own jaw. At the same time he expects to keep Gibbons busier protecting himself than any other boxer has done during the last two years. Packey has never been defeated and he would hardly make this match in the latter days of his brilliant career unless he figured himself capable of winning. It is expected that the receipts will go beyond the $30,000 mark. This bout will attract more attention in boxing circles than any match since the Jeffreys-Johnson affair at Reno.

Besides the international bouts at the Garden to-morrow night, there will be plenty to interest boxing followers during the week. At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem to-night Johnny Howard of Bayonne and Billy Grupp of St. Louis will be the headliners, with Otto Kohler of Cleveland and Bert Keyes of this city in another ten-round bout. At the Military Athletic Club of Brooklyn Joe Bedell, the veteran Brooklyn lightweight, will oppose Paul Dixon in the main event, and Bobby Hanson will box Battling Murray in the other ten-round bout.

The Atlantic Garden Athletic Club will put on its regular weekly show to-morrow night, featuring with a ten-round bout between Battling Levinsky and Soldier Kearns.

An injury to Jack Britton's left hand forced the postponement of his match with Ray Campbell, scheduled for Wednesday night at the Irving Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and a substitute bill is being arranged. At the Vanderbilt Athletic Club of Brooklyn Wednesday night Mel Coogan and Tom Moore will be the headliners.

At the National Sporting Club George Ashe, the Philadelphia middleweight, and Charlie Weinert of Newark, who recently got a decision over Battling Levinsky in a match for a side stake, will be the headliners Thursday night.

Friday night the New Polo A. A. of Harlem will stage its regular show, featuring with two ten-round bouts. In the main event Patsy Cline, the former amateur champion, will oppose Danny Foy, and in the ten-round semi-final the contestants will be Terry Martin and Mark Spencer. On the same night the East New York A. C. will hold a show, with Eddie Wallace and Marty Allen in the main event.

Bob McAllister, the California middleweight, and Billy Grupp of St. Louis will do the honors Saturday night at the Fairmont A. C. On the same night Frankie Mack and Johnny Martin will figure in the main event at the Atlantic Garden A. C., and Young Otto will oppose Andy Cortez in the star bout at the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City. Other week-end shows will be held at the Sharkey A. C. of Manhattan, the Irving, Vanderbilt, Gowanus, and Cypress Hills Clubs of Brooklyn, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

A bout outside of New York that is attracting considerable local interest is that between George Chip, claimant of the middleweight title, and Joe Borell of Philadelphia. They are scheduled to go six rounds at the Olympia A. A. to-night.

The details to govern the Bombardier Wells-Bandsman Blake bout, set for London on March 3, includes a purse of $4,000 and a side stake of $3,000, to be divided on a basis of 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser.

Kenneth Knocks Out Pelky.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 25.—"Kid" Kenneth knocked out Arthur Pelky in the sixth round of a scheduled twenty round fight at Taft, Cal. last night. The boxers are heavyweights.

SMITH WINS FAST RACE.

Bronx Church House Runner Breaks St. Anselm's Course Record.

Harry Smith of the Bronx Church House broke the four mile course record of St. Anselm's Athletic Club yesterday in the first of the two road runs, when he completed the distance in 20 minutes, 43 seconds. The former record, held by J. Costello, was 21 minutes, 25 seconds. Smith led a big pack of harriers over the entire distance and finished more than a quarter of a mile ahead of W. Olimiski of the Ozanam A. C., who in turn was followed by M. Collins of the Union Settlement.

The nine mile road race was won by H. Honahan of the New York A. C. after a hard contest with H. Parkinson, formerly of the Bradhurst Field Club. The pair kept together throughout the distance and Honahan, after a spurt, finished five yards ahead of Parkinson. The latter, who will shortly represent St. Anselm's, was fifty yards in front of C. Pores of the Sheridan A. C.

Thirteen harriers finished in the six-mile run of the Glencoe Athletic Club yesterday, which was won by Jameson of the Glencoe A. C., who finished the course one minute ahead of Nelson of the Morningside A. C. The finish follows: Jameson, Glencoe A. C.; Nelson, Morningside A. C.; Burris, Glencoe A. C.; Manning, Bronx Church House; Muzzucca, Glencoe A. C.; Halper, Boys' Club; Ritter, Glencoe A. C.; Riley, Elnido A. C.; Kiernan, Elnido A. C.; Abeles, Flips Club; Voelker, Elnido A. C.; Erlandson, Elnido A. C.; Cleary, Glencoe A. C.; White, Glencoe A. C.; B. Mann, Glencoe A. C.

Edward Byrne, wearing the colors of the Bronx Church House, scored an easy victory yesterday in the Pentathlon Club's fifth weekly run. He covered the three and three-quarter-mile course in twenty-one minutes. This is the best time made over the course this season. Brower, Evening Recreation Centre 188, finished second followed by J. Brunson of the Salem Crescent A. C. The finish: Edward Byrne, Bronx Church House; Brower, Evening Recreation; Brunson, Salem Crescent A. C.; H. Frick, Bronx Church House; O. Rettig, Pennant A. C.; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; W. Martin, Pennant A. C.; C. Griswold, unattached; T. Hallock, Pennant A. C., and J. Murray, unattached.

Two road races were held under the auspices of the Sheridan Athletic Club yesterday. The four-mile open event was won by M. Greenberg of the Sheridan A. C., who finished three minutes 30 seconds, while I. Winter finished first in the members' handicap with one minute's start. The order of finish: Open Race—M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C.; H. Harris, Rutgers Place A. A.; J. Flynn, unattached; H. Lichtenstein, unattached; B. Cooper, Sis-A-Me Club; A. Lefkowitz, Sheridan A. C.; L. Greenstein, Sheridan A. C.; H. Barash, Sheridan A. C.; D. Rosenzweig, Sheridan A. C., and M. Glazer, Sis-A-Me Club.

The St. Anselm's Athletic Club will hold their second grand annual ball on Wednesday evening at St. Anselm's Auditorium, 155th Street and Tinton Avenue. Invitations to attend have been accepted by Justice Mathewson, President of the Bronx; Senator Anthony Griffin, Register Edward Polak, and many prominent athletes and sporting men have promised to attend.

CLOSE SCORES AT SOCCER.

What the West Hudsons tried in vain to do in three matches, the Brooklyns accomplished at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, where they defeated the Eagles in a soccer game by 1 goal to nothing in the third round of the challenge cup tie series of the United States of America Association. The fact, however, that the goal was scored from a penalty detracted somewhat from the satisfaction of the victory. The two teams were well matched and, but for this single mishap, honors were fairly even.

Columbia Oval covered themselves with glory in the U. S. A. F. A. cup tie game at Lenox Oval, yesterday, by defeating the Alley Cats, unbeaten champions of the New Jersey League, by the score of 2 goals to 1, in the presence of a crowd of a couple of thousand people.

All high scoring records in soccer football were broken yesterday afternoon when the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn rolled up the unusual score of 17 goals against the Wilberforce eleven in a National League championship contest at Williard Park, Paterson. In the meantime the Jerseymen were blanked. The former high score record was held by the German F. C., in the New York State League, which it made early this season. In that contest it ran up a dozen points.

The I. R. T. Strollers met and defeated the Hudson United eleven at Hedley Field yesterday afternoon in a Metropolitan League game by the score of 8 goals to 1.

Playing on a heavy ground and in a blustry gale, the Clan McDuffs and Clan Scott forces gave 1,500 soccer enthusiasts a specimen of how the game is played in the land of the Thistle, at Jasper Oval, yesterday afternoon. The McDuffs won the battle by the score of 5 goals to 0.

Meeting in the first round of the Metropolitan League Cup The series the Overseas Wanderers and the Germans hooked up at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, and the former eleven captured the contest by the score of 3 goals to 1.

The Agar brothers played a conspicuous part in the victory of the Longfellow F. C. over the Greenpoint Celtics at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 7 goals to 1, in a scheduled championship fixture of the New York State Amateur League.

Owing to the bad condition of the ground at New Bronx Oval, the New York State League game between the Camerons and the New York Celtics was called off. It will be played at a later date.

CLASSIFICATION OF PENN'S RELAY RACES

Oxford University to Send Four-Mile Team—Germany and Sweden May Compete.

For the first time in the history of intercollegiate relay racing the annual meet of the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field on Saturday, April 25, will present an international aspect. Harrow University of England has entered a team in the four-mile championship, captained by A. N. S. Jackson, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion, and Germany and Sweden have under consideration the possibility of entering teams.

There will be three relay races to determine the college championship of the world, and they will be open to any college or university that desires to enter. One race will be for a distance of a mile, each man to run a quarter mile. The second race will be a four-mile race, each man to run a mile. The third race will be a two-mile race, each man to run a half mile. The University of Pennsylvania will be found in all three, and it is expected that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Syracuse, and Dartmouth will also enter them.

The carnival has for many years been regarded as the largest and most important intercollegiate meet of the year. With the inclusion of Oxford among the entries, and the expectation, either this year or next, of university teams being sent from such countries as Germany and Sweden, the games now assume the proportions of a world's championship intercollegiate meeting. Nearly 300 teams were in attendance last year. The classification follows:

Oxford University, (England.) Cambridge University, (England.) Yale University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Cornell University, Dartmouth University, Michigan University, Chicago University, Illinois University, Pennsylvania University, Leland-Stanford University, University of California, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, Notre Dame University, Purdue University, Northwestern University, McGill University, Toronto University, Kansas University, Indiana University, Vanderbilt University, University of Iowa, University of Nebraska, University of Texas, University of Suwanee, Nashville University, Case School of Applied Science, (Cleveland.)

Columbia University, Syracuse University, Carlisle Indian School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams College, Brown University, Wesleyan University, Hamilne College, Ohio State University, Swarthmore College, State College, University of Georgetown College, University, Fordham College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Michigan Agricultural College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Trinity College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh University, Lafayette College, Haverford College, Franklin and Marshall College, Johns Hopkins University, Pratt Institute, New York University, New York Law School.

University of Georgia, University of Tennessee, Wabash University, Washburn University, Coe College, Oberlin University, Wooster University, Western Reserve University, University of Cincinnati, University of Kentucky, Washington and Jefferson College, Dickinson College, Lehigh University, Rutgers College, Bucknell University, Washington and Lee University, University of North Carolina, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, West Virginia University, Gettysburg College, Muhlenberg College, St. John's College, (Annapolis.) Western Maryland College, University of Maryland, the Catholic University, Brooklyn College, Manhattan College, Les Lathin College, (Brooklyn.)

Maryland Agricultural College, Gallaudet College, Washington College, Westminster College, Allegheny College, Geneva College, Dunlap College, Delaware College, Ursinus College, Lebanon Valley College, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, College of the City of New York, Seton Hall College, Brooklyn Law School, Juniata College, Susquehanna University, St. Joseph's College, Drexel Institute, Temple University, Bowdoin College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Boston College, Boston University, Holy Cross College, University of Vermont, University of Maine.

State Normal Class, Indiana Normal School, Millersville Normal School, Westchester Normal School, East Stroudsburg Normal School, Mansfield Normal School, Shippensburg Normal School, Bloomsburg Normal School, Kutztown Normal School, Trenton Normal School, Colgate College, Union College, Tufts College Rochester University, Hamilton College, Hobart College, Colby College, Buffalo University, Jefferson Medical College, Hahnemann Medical College, Medico-Chi College, Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Art and Textile School, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, School of Pedagogy.

Annapolis Naval Academy, West Point Military Academy.

'MIKE' THOMPSON EXPLAINS.

Analyzes Unusual Strength of Smaller Football College Teams.

The unusual strength developed by the so-called smaller college football teams of last season is still a subject of much discussion by students of the game. M. J. Thompson, one of the leading officials and authorities on football, in an analysis of the situation states:

"There are several very satisfactory reasons that might be offered to explain the football equality which at present exists between the large and small colleges. The large universities must by reason of their football policy retain a conservative style of play. The smaller colleges, on the other hand, more readily adapt themselves to the changes in the rules, and are consequently able to offer more surprises in offensive play than their big brothers can offest by their more ponderous team work. Then, too, the small institutions have everything to gain and nothing to lose by employing these new tactics.

"If they lose, it is no discredit to them, but if they win or even tie, great glory is theirs, and their victory is nearly always the result of careful analysis of the new rules, and often their reckless application. Their style is always characterized by quick, snappy plays, the frequent use of the forward pass, and, when it was legal, the onside kick. The large universities cannot so safely employ these tactics. They must be conservative, they can take no chances, they must win as the result of less brilliant plays and more faultless team work, so when an ordinarily weaker team offers a good defense and a bewildering number of open plays, the rightful victor must lose."

LARCHMONT GUNNERS OUT.

More Than 3,000 Clay Pigeons Used in Weekly Trap Shoot.

It was a red-letter day at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday. More than 3,000 clay pigeons were used, and in seven of the nine contests decided full scores were returned, despite the fact that a strong quartering wind drove the "birds" at erratic angles.

A. L. Burns carried off the honors of the day, capturing three prizes. Besides winning the high-gun prize with 132 "kills" out of the 150 possible, he led for the Monthly Cup. Burns and J. Ward tied in the match with full scores of 25, and in the shoot-off Burns won the cup, as he had won a previous leg on Jan. 18. In the match for the Visitors' Cup Burns tied with T. J. Cahill, J. Ward, R. K. Spotts, Jr., C. W. Berner, and J. F. James, each having returned full scores of 25. In the shoot-off Burns won again.

A feature of the day's sport was the winning of the leg for the Accumulation Cup by young Ralph K. Spotts from a field of fourteen others. He won a previous leg on Dec. 21, and a third will give him possession of the trophy. His score yesterday was 48 out of the possible 50 on a handicap of 12. J. Ward and A. L. Burns tied with 47 each for second place. The others who have a leg apiece on this cup are D. F. McMahon, H. H. Duden, T. J. McCahill, A. W. Church, T. Lenane, Jr., and A. L. Burns.

J. Ward proved the winner of the ten "bird" scratch shoot with a full score, and of the 125 "bird" handicap prize with a total of 119. J. G. Batterson captured the second take-home trophy after shooting off with Ward and Berner. He also won the 75 "bird" scratch prize. The first take-home trophy went to W. B. Short with a full score of 25.

Good Scores at New Rochelle.

Honors were evenly divided between the trapshooters of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday and some good scores were returned despite the strong northwest wind prevailing. J. P. Donovan showed the best form. After tying H. M. Bullock, B. R. Stoddard, and "Jack" Fanning in the ten-bird scratch contest, he won in the shoot-off. He also won the fifteen-bird scratch prize, and tied C. A. Marsland in the match for the Monthly Cup, both having full scores. C. A. Marsland defeated C. C. Moore by one bird in the Accumulation Cup match, his score being 25 on a handicap of 6. B. R. Stoddard won the distance handicap with a score of 17 at nineteen yards. He also captured a 100-bird trophy and one at twenty-five clay birds.

Hoyt In Form at Traps.

Hamen L. Hoyt, Jr., nearly made a clean sweep of the series at the regular weekly shoot at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, when he won four out of the five matches completed. Hoyt and R. Howland tied with 23 breaks each in the shoot for the Dupont trophy, and in the shoot-off Hoyt won. He also won the leg for the Monthly cup after a shoot-off with J. O'Brien. He won the leg for the yearly cup with a full score and the 10-"bird" scratch prize. E. A. Sierck was the winner of the 15-"bird" scratch prize.

YALE ENTERS REGATTA.

Eli Will Row Against Cornell and Princeton at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Announcement was made here to-day by Manager F. W. Gardner of the Princeton 'Varsity eight that Yale had entered the race which was to have been held at Ithaca on Lake Cayuga between Cornell and Princeton, and that instead of a dual race the affair would be a triangular regatta between Yale, Cornell, and Princeton at Ithaca.

The date has been set for May 23, which is the big athletic day at Ithaca known as "Spring Day." When the Tigers and Yale met at Princeton last Fall the agreement was that Yale should row Princeton in a return race, the date and place to be decided later. The scheduling of this race fulfills the conditions.

Sheppard's Idea of Eligibility.

Mel Sheppard, the crack middle-distance runner of the Irish-American Athletic Club, has asked the Chairman of the Registration Committee, Jacob W. Stumpf, for a ruling as to his eligibility as a member of the Wanamaker store relay team, which is to compete next Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden against a quartet representing Wanamaker's Philadelphia store.

Sheppard has stated to the Registration Committee that he is eligible to compete, embodying in his contention the other members of the New York team, Homer Baker, Daniel Kuhn, and Ray Bonsib, who are members of the New York A. C., also because the New York quartet have been employed in the store in this city for some weeks past doing special work.

What the committee's ruling in the matter will eventually be could not be learned yesterday, but the runners anticipate a favorable ruling in view of permission having been granted to athletes within two years under somewhat similar conditions, when several prominent athletes ran for department store relay teams, only to quit the store jobs shortly afterward.

WOULD POST NOTICE ABOUT AUTO FINES

Alderman Robitzek Proposes Amendments to Local Ordinance—U. S. in Road Work.

To make more effective the punishments for violations of the speed law in New York City, an amendment to the local ordinance was offered by Alderman Henry Robitzek in the Board of Aldermen last week providing for the posting of notices of the punishments for violations at present provided in Section 5 of the Code of Ordinances. Alderman Robitzek's amendment adds the provision that "the Police Department of the City of New York shall see that this ordinance is posted in all garages, and shall keep copies of the same at all its stations and issue them on application; and no person shall interfere with or obstruct, mutilate or tear down any copy of such ordinance posted in such garages in the City of New York." The Alderman also offered an amendment that all vehicles subject to the section "in crossing any street or avenue running north and south shall come to a complete stop." Both these amendments were referred to the Committee on General Welfare.

* * *

As a preliminary step toward the improvement and maintenance of the first through road under the supervision of the United States Government, a scouting party, composed of officials of the office of Public Roads, the American Highway Association and various State highway departments, will motor from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., early next month. With the co-operation of the highway officials and supervisors of the States traversed, Government engineers are to improve and maintain 850 miles of highway to demonstrate what may be accomplished by the States and the Government working together.

* * *

The "Essex-Hudson Lincoln Highway," as the former Plank Road from Jersey City to Newark has been named, is the first improvement on the proposed Lincoln Highway across the continent to be completed. Its cost was $1,316,000, of which $500,000 represented the cost of bridges. The highway is 100 feet wide, with ten-foot sidewalks on each side and two twenty-eight-foot roadways. This historic highway was established in 1775 by the Colonial Legislature of New Jersey, which called upon "all good people" to "assist in keeping it fit for travel." A public notice in The New York Gazette, June 27, 1775, declared the highway "would run from New-Ark to the public road near the Town of Bergen, leading to the Paulus-Hook and established Ferries over the two small Rivers, Passaick and Hankingsack, which makes the Distance from Paulus-Hook to New-Ark eight miles, and will be a level and good Road when the Cause-ways are made."

* * *

Through the courtesy of the Automobile Club of America the regular monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be held in the assembly rooms of the club on Thursday evening. The subject for discussion will be the gyro scope, and papers on this subject will be read by E. P. Hopkins and Edward Durant. On Thursday evening also George Strobridge, chief examiner of the New York State Automobile Bureau, will speak at the West Side Y. M. C. A. on "What the State Expects of the Chauffeur."

BIG OFFER FOR ORBY.

Croker Says No Amount of Money Will Buy Famous Sire.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25.—Richard Croker, writing to a friend here, inclosed a copy of a Dublin paper reporting the largest offer ever made for his famous sire Orby, but mentioning no figure.

The owner in the letter says the offer was greater than $200,000 and says no amount of money will buy the horse.

Kiviat to Race the Finn Again.

Abel Kiviat was yesterday entered in the two-mile handicap feature race of the Millrose A. A., which will be held at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening. Kiviat will again be pitted against Hannes Kolehmainen, with whom he ran a dead heat in Brooklyn on Saturday night. Kiviat's last-moment entry was made by Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C., because he is anxious for the club to win the third leg on the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy. The Irish Club has already won the trophy twice and will obtain it for keeps if the A. A. C. wins it again Wednesday night it will belong to that club permanently. With Kiviat and Kolehmainen on scratch will also come Billy Kennedy, the Irish lad who closed yesterday, and it was announced that there were 816 entries, the largest number in the history of the organization.

KIVIAT THREATENS TO QUIT

If Registration Committee Takes Action on Saturday's Race.

Those who viewed the two-mile match race between Hannes Kolehmainen and Abel Kiviat last Saturday night in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, which ended so unsatisfactorily for those who desired a decision of the presumed much-vexed question as to which was the better runner, are awaiting with eagerness the outcome of the investigation of the contest by the members of the Registration Committee, several of whom witnessed the event, and are said to be very much alarmed at the effect such an investigation might have on the future of indoor athletics hereabouts.

No one is more upset over the unsatisfactory ending than the employer of Kiviat, who was one of the officials of the race in question. He stated immediately after the race and again yesterday that, if the statements that the race was a fake and a frame-up had any semblance of truth, he would sever all association with Kiviat. He maintained, however, that he knew that the boy was sick when he went into the contest, and was surprised that he performed so well.

Immediately following the race Kivlat's condition was so grave that a physician was compelled to administer an anaesthetic to allay his pain. Further than this, Kiviat was operated on yesterday for a trouble which developed last Wednesday, and which was serious enough to warrant

STATE MUST SAVE, OR INCREASE TAXES

Controller Sohmer, in His Annual Report, Warns the Legislature Against Extravagance.

DEMANDS TOTAL $63,000,000

Revenues Only $41,000,000—Treasury Surplus Threatened — Direct Tax of Two Mills May Be Required.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Strongly urging a policy of retrenchment, State Controller Sohmer, in his annual report, which will be presented to the Assembly tomorrow evening, points out that, unless his advice is heeded, the surplus in the State Treasury will be practically wiped out at the end of the present fiscal year, thus rendering imperative a direct tax far in excess of that levied at present.

The Controller informs the Assembly that when the time comes to make up the appropriation bills it must face demands for $63,000,000, with resources from indirect taxation now in sight aggregating not above $41,000,000. If it should be determined to meet all these requests, the Controller declares that a direct tax of approximately two mills must be levied, in place of the present six-tenths of a mill.

The report bristles with "don'ts." The most important of these is an admonition to the lawmakers not to start out on a fiscal policy of adventure but to limit the expenditures for the general purposes of the Government to the revenues received through indirect taxation.

Under these circumstances, only the contributions which must be made annually to the various sinking funds of the State would be left to be covered by a direct tax—an amount estimated at less than $10,000,000.

Any new undertakings in the way of permanent improvements, the Controller urges, should be provided for by bond issues so as to distribute the cost of these improvements through the generations which will benefit from them. At the present time, such improvements, except in the matter of highway and barge canal construction, are defrayed out of the general fund.

In order to make ends meet, according to the Controller, there are "dont's" the lawmakers must heed:

Don't provide an appropriation for any purpose not State-wide in its scope and benefits.

Don't appropriate any funds for local purposes or local institutions.

Don't permit the State to engage in new functions of government involving appropriations from other than from the proceeds of bond issues until an ample surplus shall again be provided.

Don't permit increased appropriations for the maintenance of any State department or institution, except for the purpose of thereby securing additional revenue to the State.

Don't make any lump sum or estimated appropriations, and no appropriations except for stated purposes and stated amounts.

Seven Years of Extravagance.

Controller Sohmer has appended to his report elaborate tables showing how the costs of the State administration, entirely aside from sinking fund contributions, have increased in the last seven years by approximately $16,000,000. The alleged extravagance which led to these increases, the Controller believes, to have been due to the large surplus in the State Treasury at the beginning of the seven-year period—revenues from new forms of indirect taxation established chiefly by Gov. Odell at the time he urged the abolition of the direct tax in response to an insistent demand from the farmers.

In analyzing the causes of the large increases in departmental expenditure during this period the Controller declares that appropriations have been made blindly without regard to the actual needs of government. Department heads, he says, have pursued a policy of trying to get as large an appropriation as possible—more money, in fact, than they have been able to spend. Then the beneficiaries have returned to the Legislature looking for authority to spend unexpended balances, and when these have been re-appropriated it has frequently been for purposes different from that for the original appropriation was [illegible] showing that the original appropri[illegible] was unnecessary and unwarranted.

The Controller criticises the practice of department heads ignoring the amount of their appropriations, and creating obligations of the State in excess thereof, trusting to meet these obligations out of the following year's appropriation.

Lack of a thorough and disinterested audit, increases in salaries compelled by the civil service law in many instances, and in others brought about by the boosting of salaries of exempt employes, profligate allowances made for traveling expenses, and maintenance of certain State officials are some of the other causes given. In one department the salary increases in the last seven years amounted to 100 per cent.

Revenues and Requirements.

In the following table the Controller shows the relation of estimated appropriations for general purposes to estimated available revenues during the coming year:

REVENUES.

Surplus at beginning of fiscal year:	$15,828,960
Direct tax	7,773,162
Indirect tax	40,960,000
Miscellaneous and lapsed balances.	57,000
Total	$64,619,122

REQUIREMENTS.

General fund expenditures	$49,414,204
Sinking fund contributions	9,541,200
Total	$58,955,404

This would leave a surplus at the end of the fiscal year of only $5,963,718, as against $15,828,960 at the beginning of the year, so that, really, taking the official figures, the State will spend during the present fiscal year $10,000,000 in excess of its actual revenue from all sources, unless the appropriations are whittled down by that amount.

Controller Sohmer criticises the present bond policy of the State and recommends that the Legislature in authorizing future bond issues provide for the retirement each year of the proper aliquot part of each issue, providing a more just distribution of the burden and at the same time effecting a considerable saving in interest to the State.

The Controller recommends changes in the inheritance tax law, the corporation tax law, and the stock transfer and secured debts laws, which already have been outlined in the Albany dispatches to THE TIMES, by which it is estimated that at least $4,000,000 would be added to the revenues derived by the State from these sources.

Private Banking Law Defective.

In his report last year Controller Sohmer urged amendments to the so-called private banking law giving the Controller broader powers of supervision and defining the manner in which private bankers might invest their funds. He also urged that the necessity of maintaining a lawful money reserve of 20 per cent. be imposed on private bankers amenable to the Controller, as has been done in the case of banks organized under the banking law.

"In the light of subsequent events," says the Controller in this year's report, "it is very apparent that the proposed amendments which were defeated last year provided necessary protection for the depositors which they do not have under the present law. I feel that unless the Legislature is willing to amend this law along the lines urged before the Legislature last year, the Private Banking Bureau should be abolished and the private banks be compelled to obtain their authority for transacting business under the provisions of the State banking law."

STATE BUDGET'S INCREASE.

Demands Up $3,791,527 from Last Year, Delaney Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The State Board of Estimate and each member of the Legislature will receive to-day the most comprehensive report ever afforded for their guidance in making up the annual appropriation bills. It was prepared by John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, and is the result of months of work. The report is intended to furnish a complete working basis for the first detailed and itemized budget ever prepared for the State Government.

The report shows demands by heads of State departments for appropriations aggregating $39,011,754, as against $35,220,229 last year, an increase of $3,791,527.

If the plan of Commissioner Delaney be followed lump sum appropriations, which have led to extravagance in the past, will be done away with and every item of the State budget will appear on a separate line. The old method of listing employes of the State by "grades" in the appropriation bills, in the belief of Commissioner Delaney, has led to the concealment of positions and perhaps opened the way for the padding of payrolls. Consequently in his report the titles of the positions, with the salaries, are set out each on separate lines. In each instance also the increase or decrease from last year's appropriation is set forth.

GARMENT DISPUTE ENDING.

Gompers and Thompson Say Peace Will Soon Prevail.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had a long conference at the Victoria Hotel yesterday with W. O. Thompson of Chicago, who was made special legal adviser of the joint board of the cloakmakers when the arbitration board met on Saturday to consider changes in the protocol. The entire matter was gone over, and both said later that they believed common sense would prevail, and that the cloakmakers would accept the conditions, including the complete elimination fro moffice of Dr. Hourwich.

"There is no logical reason why there should be any more trouble," said Mr. Gompers last evening. "While no one can predict absolutely what a day may bring forth, I am hopeful of peace."

Mr. Thompson had a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last evening with Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the Board of Arbitration under the protocol. Both said that the cloakmakers would accept the decision of their representatives.

Mr. Thompson said that there would be a number of conferences to-day, but he would not define their nature. It is possible that the Arbitration Board may be called together again some time today.

Dr. Hourwich said last night that the action of the meeting of the cloakmakers in Cooper Union on Saturday in asking him to become legal adviser of the union did not represent the union at large. He would not say directly that he would take this office if he were invited to, but did say that unless the request came from the joint board he would have nothing to do with the cloakmakers, officially or unofficially.

BOMB STARTS A PANIC.

Tenants Rush from Building After Explosion on Ground Floor.

A panic among the tenants in the three-story tenement building at 231 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, followed the explosion of a bomb in the hallway of the first floor early yesterday morning. The tenants rushed out of their rooms and made for the stairway. Policemen from the Hamilton Avenue station saved some of them from being trampled upon and prevented many from being injured in the mad rush to get out of the building.

The bomb, which was thrown into the hallway from the rear of the building, tore a large hole in the floor and demolished a door leading to the rear of a barber shop on the ground floor, run by Fred Tillizio. Four men were asleep in this room. They were thrown off their cots to the floor by the explosion.

Reserves from the Hamilton Avenue station were called out when exaggerated reports of the extent of the damage caused a great crowd from the adjoining houses to gather.

Tillizio, the barber, said he had not received threatening letters and the other tenants in the building appeared to be unable to give any information to the police that might be accepted as a motive for the incident.

Boston Trust Companies to Merge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Announcement will be made to-morrow of the merging of the Lincoln Trust Company and the International Trust Company under the name of the latter organization. Charles A. Bancroft, President of the Lincoln Trust Company, will be President of the consolidated institution, which will have a capital of $1,000,000, surplus of an equal amount, and deposits of $10,000,000.

Woman Dies in Trolley Car.

Mrs. Elizabeth Geihl, 55 years old, who, it was said, lived in Montgomery Street in Brooklyn, was taken ill on a trolley car yesterday afternoon at Main and Locust Streets in Flushing and died before a physician arrived. She was accompanied by her young granddaughter.

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TO MAKE IT HARDER TO GET HABIT DRUGS

Towns-Boylan Bill at Albany Would Stop the Loopholes in Present Prescription Law.

MEDICAL HABITUES HIT

Revocation of Licenses of Doctors, Nurses, Etc., Provided For—Bill for Federal Regulation Next.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Public Health has under consideration a bill to prevent the sale of all habit-forming drugs except on prescription properly filled out by a practicing physician and by a licensed pharmacist, who shall keep a record of all such sales, the record blank to show the date of the sale, the name and address of the physician giving the prescription, and the name and address of the person prescribed for.

The bill provides also that no prescription shall be filled more than once, the purpose being to prevent illicit dealers and addicts from having a single prescription refilled over and over again to obtain the drugs for themselves or others or for resale to habitual users. In addition it makes it unlawful for any person to sell at retail or to furnish to any person other than a duly licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian a hypodermic syringe or a hypodermic needle without first receiving from the purchaser an official prescription blank properly filled out. Failure to comply with these requirements is made punishable as a misdemeanor.

The measure was drawn by Dr. Charles B. Towns of New York City, who, with pen and voice, has been fighting vigorously for years to stamp out the vicious traffic in opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, and those drug products of coal tar which are classed as "hypnotics" in all their varied forms. It was introduced by Senator Boylan, and its purpose is to stop loopholes in the present laws and more particularly the sale of these drugs on fake prescriptions.

One of its remarkable features is that it renders ineligible for the practice of his or her profession any physician, registered nurse, veterinarian or pharmacist who is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs. Dr. Towns insists that the addict, whether professional or layman, has a sympathy for his kind which induces him against his better judgment and his professional and moral obligations to procure and administer the drugs to users who are legally restrained or prevented from obtaining them for themselves.

On this phase of the bill Dr. Towns says in a pamphlet which he has sent to the members of the Legislature:

Responsibility Lacking.

"Physicians are permitted by the present law, or lack of law, to prescribe and administer this class of drugs as loosely and extravagantly as they please, without responsibility as to the outcome. There is real necessity for the provision in this proposed legislation which calls for disbarment from medical practice of physicians who are addicted to drug habits. The drug-taking physician is more dangerous than the drug-taking druggist or drug clerk. Drugs may spoil a surgical operation; they may induce a doctor to neglect imperative calls. The medical profession itself at present does nothing to protect the public against the irresponsible doctor. It does not disbar him; it does not even censure him. Something must be done which will eliminate him."

In these two paragraphs from the bill it is shown how Dr. Towns proposes to eliminate these undesirables:

Any license heretofore issued to any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may be revoked by the proper officers or boards having power to issue licenses to any of the foregoing upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drugs after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard.

Whenever any physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse is convicted in a court having jurisdiction of any of the violations of this article, any officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such physician, veterinarian, pharmacist, or registered nurse may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke the same.

In advocating the passage of the bill, Dr. Towns says:

"In this State and most other States of the Union at this time we have very stringent laws regulating the sale of habit-forming drugs; but, notwithstanding all these laws, the illicit traffic has continually increased, until it is now greater than it has ever been before. Of course, this can mean but one thing—that there are loopholes in the law.

"In certain circumstances a physician's prescription is required before these drugs are to be dispensed by druggists; but there is nothing in these laws or any other laws to forbid a layman from posing as a physician, signing a false prescription with his own or any fictitious name he may fancy, with the magic letters 'M. D.' added to it or the equally magic letters 'Dr.' set before it, taking or sending this false prescription to any druggist, wholesale or retail, and obtaining through this process as many habit-forming drugs of any nature as he may happen to desire.

No Registration Required.

"No penalty is provided by any existing law for the man who does this, or for the druggist who fills such an order, even when knowing the prescription to be false. Indeed, the drug trade is very largely without regulation, although over the prescription counters of the drug stores are dispensed materials certainly as perilous to individual and public welfare as those dispensed across the bar of the saloon. No registration of druggists is required, and (even moret astonishing) no registration of importers and manufacturers of habit-forming drugs is demanded by any law now written upon any statute book. Thus importation, manufacture, and distribution of habit-forming drugs are now surrounded by fewer real safeguards than are thrown about tobacco.

"As the laws at present stand any one who has money and illicit enterprise enough to have a letterhead printed announcing himself under a real or a fictitious name as a druggist or a physician, a dentist, or a veterinary surgeon, can take his 'copy' to the printer, get his stationery, and forthwith communicate on it with any wholesale drug house anywhere, and have the most perilous of habit-forming drugs shipped to him in whatever quantity he wishes, from a dram to a drayload, without subjecting himself to any inquiry or the source of his supply to any liability or official criticism whatever."

Dr. Towns makes provision in his measure for those who have become so addicted to the use of drugs that to deprive them offhand of their accustomed stimulant would be to invite an outbreak of violence. One paragraph of the bill provides that separate quarters shall be maintained in city and county hospitals in which to treat by special process sufferers from addiction to habit-forming drugs, authorizing local Boards of Health to issue without charge official prescriptions to such persons as through illness have become entitled to the regular administration of these drugs. On this phase of the subject he says:

"The existing situation is a childish one. The laws with which we vainly aim to control the traffic in and the consumption of these drugs are futile and foolish. Not one intelligent legislative move ever definitely has been made in the United States toward the creation of an accounting of the substances through their various courses of importation, manufacture, and distribution.

"In the bill which I have drawn I think this has been done. In it, I believe, exists an opportunity for New York State to once again fulfill her claim to be the Union's Empire State. This law, once on our statute books, can and will be made a model for legislation in other States, thus establishing a precedent for statutes in every State, and pave the way for bigger things. Almost immediately I shall have proposed in Washington a bill which for the first time will create intelligent accounting for and regulation of foreign and interstate traffic in these drugs."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Another great storm has reached the North Pacific Coast, the most severe Pacific storm of the present season, with a barometer reading to-night at Tatoosh Island, Wash., of 28.60 inches. This storm is attended by general high winds and rain and snows west of the Rocky Mountains and by higher temperatures over the interior.

Another moderate Central West depression has caused light local snows in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Upper Lake region, while to the eastward the weather has cleared generally, the storm of Saturday having passed off the Northeast Canadian Coast.

It is considerably colder in the Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region and much warmer in the Plains States and the Northwest with temperatures generally above seasonal.

The Pacific disturbance will move eastward attended by general rains and snows that will continue west of the Rocky Mountains and will extend through the Plains States, the Central Valleys and the Upper Lake region during the next two days.

There will also be local rains and snows Monday in the Lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and on Monday night or Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and probably New England. It will be warmer Monday in the West except in the Pacific Coast States and generally warmer Tuesday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be colder Tuesday west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Northwest.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable becoming east and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday snow and somewhat warmer; moderate east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, snow in north, snow or rain in south at night or Tuesday; moderate east winds.

New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday unsettled and warmer, probably snow; moderate winds, becoming east and southeast

Western New York—Local snows Monday or Monday night; Tuesday unsettled and somewhat warmer; moderate southeast winds, becoming variable

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended to-night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	40	36 | 4 P. M.	48	25
6 A. M.	40	34 | 6 P. M.	48	21
9 A. M.	41	28 | 9 P. M.	48	18
12 M.	46	31 | 11 P. M.	40	18

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30, at 8 P. M. it was 19. Maximum temperature 44 degrees at 12.02 A. M., minimum 18 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.61 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

1:25—1,588 Bway; Felix Gema...Not given
11:40—230 W. 64th St.; Internat'l Motor Co $100

P.M.

12:14—2,322 Crotona Av.; J. Veluto...Slight
12:35—34 Orchard St.; Esther Tobitz..Slight
1:35—58 E. 97th St.; M. Kelloff...Trifling
2:20—310 W. 66th St.; not given.....Slight
2:55—477 E. 144th St.; Sam Bauer.....Slight
3:30—51 E. 66th St.; Wm. Adler.....Slight
5:10—4,072 Park Av.; Yustar & Klump, Slight
5:15—3,827 3d Av.; Hyman Klienman.Slight
6:15—283-285 Broome St.; Bernard Levy, Slight
6:15—Wmsbdge Road, near Pelham; not given $500
7:00—5 Stanton St.; Henry Rosenthal..$100
7:10—310-312 Church St.; Wooltex Mills $5,000
7:15—73 E. 115th St.; Nathan Stein.Slight
8:35—227 E. 14 St.; M. Levidow.....Slight
9:45—733 9 Av; John Tyson.....$5
9:50—510 E. 139 St.; J. Lizette.....Slight
11:20—135-137 W. 57th St.; Burt Toplitz, Slight

PROSPERITY IN MILWAUKEE.

Contractors Preparing to Take on Large Forces of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—The outlook for employment for the year 1914 is exceedingly bright, according to the reports of the Industrial Commission and local contractors. Calls are coming in for lumber hands at the Free Employment Office, while the contractors who are bidding for city paving work say operations will begin early in the Spring.

The Badger Construction Company expects to employ from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and the White Construction Company will employ more than 2,000. Reports from Racine, Green Bay, Appleton, Superior, and Madison indicate that there will be a great amount of street work done in those cities.

On every hand optimism is expressed over the amount of early Spring work. Supt. H. J. Beckerle of the Free Employment Office reports big increases in the demand for skilled laborers. One firm has sent for sixteen handy men in the machinist trade and five experienced machinists.

POST FOR C.P. MONTGOMERY

New York Lawyer to be Assistant Secretary in Charge of Customs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It is the understanding in official circles that Charles P. Montgomery of New York will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs matters. He will succeed Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, who is to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs.

Mr. Montgomery was employed in the customs division of the Treasury Department for many years, and at the time of his resignation several years ago was its chief. He went to New York to practice customs law.

The post of Assistant Secretary in charge of customs requires expert knowledge of tariff matters. With a new tariff law in operation the Administration felt that it was necessary to have the services of some one fully competent to solve all its problems.

Railroad Fire Losses Cut.

Reports just compiled show that last year 823 fires occurred on the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. This was the smallest number since 1904. The fire loss for the year was $271,288, the smallest, with the exception of one year, in the last thirty-five years.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. Goff, millinery; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—H. S. Rosenstock, human hair goods, toilet articles; Union Square.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, millinery; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Hochschild, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coblens, Co.; A. M. Goldsmith, clothing; York.
BLOOMINGTON—A. Livingston & Sons; A. L. Livingston, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BOISE.—C. C. Anderson & Co.; G. A. Anderson, dry goods; Miss M. Costello, ladies' wear, 71 W. 23d St.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; F. M. Spear, misses' suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BROOKFIELD—Bulkley D. G. Co.; J. C. Halliburton, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d.
BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; L. G. Ransahoff, gloves, ribbons; 821 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA.—R. Schwartz & Co.; S. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear, wood.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. B. Leddy, blankets, upholstery goods; J. Alblez, carpets, rugs; C. W. Toles, furniture; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods, hats, trunks, bags; G. F. Stoll, sporting goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Kahn Bros. & Co.; H. Kahn, sweaters; 78 Worth.
CHICAGO—Chas. A Stevens & Bros.; E. A. Stevens, dry goods; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. A. J. Gray, fancy and knit goods; Mrs. M. Barry, representing; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Burkhardt Bros. & Co.; A. E. Burkhardt, furn. goods; L. T. Bossart, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
DALLAS—Songer Bros.; J. Rothschild, jewelry, stationery, 19 E. 24th; Gregorian.
DALLAS—J. Wolfenstein, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Keene, waists; 114 5th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; M. K. Rodman, underwear, hosiery, gloves; 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 60 West 33d.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; E. A. Burkhardt, notions; 43 Leonard.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; Mrs. Fink, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
FORT WORTH—M. Saul; Miss C. Greenstein, ladies' ready to wear, millinery; Aabereen.
FORT WORTH—Burton D. G. Co.; J. Gans, ladies' ready-to-wear; F. J. Jennings, muslin, knit underwear; G. W. Smith, house furn. goods; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.
GAINESVILLE—S. Zacharias, general mdse.; Wallick.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; J. C. Arbogast, furniture; Mr. Ellis, dry goods; Brostell.
HOT SPRINGS—Woodcock & Lawson; E. F. Woodcock, dry goods; St. Denis.
INDIANAPOLIS—Griffith Bros.; C. H. Obald, millinery; Claridge.
KANSAS CITY — Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; J. R. Irwin, crockery, china, glass, art goods; 25 Madison Av.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; S. J. Blass, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; E. H. Layton, millinery; 60 West 33d.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; M. Cohen, bargain basement; 60 W. 33d.
LOS ANGELES—H. S. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 28th.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. L. Adams, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; J. T. Glimer, mdse., mgr.; T. A. Clements, house dresses, kimonos, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear, sweaters, corsets; A. Well, art goods; F. Stewart, shoes; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman, Strauss Co.; L. Brill, dress goods; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; J. W. Clar, upholstery goods, rugs; B. Marcus, domestics; 220 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods, silks; 31 Union Square.
MONTGOMERY—Nachman & Meertlif; A. Nachman, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.
MEMPHIS—E. Lowenstein & Bros.; S. A. Myers, notions; 22 E. 17th.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; J. R. Manning, millinery; 921 B'way; Cumberland.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; E. B. Mercer, furniture; 114 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; F. W. Evans, general manager; Miss Macreevy, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas, knit underwear; 15 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; S. Kronheim, clothing, furn. goods; 148 W. 23d.; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—R. Cohn Co.; A. F. Schwartz, cloaks, suits, underwear; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; C. E. Butcher, waists, petticoats, infants' wear; R. B. Halliburton, dry goods; 39 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA — Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; H. Waldman, carpets; Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA — Harris & Welsman; S. Welsman, cloakings; Victoria.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. B. Herstein, jobs coats, skirts, dresses; (basement;) 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, Miss Stalb, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; 95 Madison Av.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—Caesar Misch; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
REGINA, Saskatchewan, Canada—C. W. Sherwood Co.; E. Dunn, domestics, wash goods, linens, silks, dress goods; 215 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; J. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Grand.
ROCHESTER—Silley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 434 4th Av.
SALINA—Bulkley D. G. Co.; F. P. Bulkley, general mdse.; Mrs. E. H. Hershberger, waists, petticoats infants' wear; 39 W. 32d.
SAN ANTONIO—Emil Blum & Co.; E. Blum, cloaks, suits, hosiery, underwear; 15 E. 22d.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. J. Schmidt & Co.; M. J. Schmidt, laces, underwear, corsets, petticoats; Knickerbocker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Ancker, ready-to-wear; Miss S. E. Stone, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; A. L. Grossman, cloaks, skirts, dresses; Miss Corcoran, muslin underwear, waists, petticoats; S. Upright, general merchandise, dress goods; L. Prager, general merchandise; 200 5th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. N. Stewart, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Golden, waists; Gregorian.
SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; E. E. Clough, millinery; 60 W. 33d.
SPOKANE.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Snarr, house furnishing goods, ribbons, handkerchiefs, A. Hertzka, house furnishing goods, 225 4th Ave.
ST. JOSEPH—Sturges, Ellingwood & Goerman D. G. Co.; M. L. Heltzel, carpets; Marlindque.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Neustetter Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss C. Ryan, cloaks, suits; Wellington.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; J. W. Stahlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, hdkfs., ribbons; 358 B'way; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—T. W. Garland; Miss E. B. Edgar, suits; Miss L. Frank, coats; Miss K. Woods, waists; Miss J. Hieman, dresses; 15 W. 20th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Belfry, cloaks, furs; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; 71 W. 23d; Hoffman House.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, coats, suits, dresses; 377 B'way.
ST. PAUL—G. Sommer & Co.; W. A. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, waists; Vanderbilt.
UTICA—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; F. W. Sessions, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WASHINGTON—H. Kings Sons; Miss Kinder, ladies' wear; Cumberland.

GOLDEN RULE SYNDICATE—16 E. 33d.

SALT LAKE CITY—E. C. Sams, cloaks, suits; G. Hoag, general mdse.; E. J. Neighbors, general mdse.
ALAMOSA, Col.—L. W. Thompson, general mdse.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Utah—W. B. Hicks, general mdse.
TRINIDAD, Col.—H. E. Kendall, general mdse.
LAS ANINOS, Col.—J. W. Rickman, general mdse.
AMERICAN FORKS, Mont.—J. L. Fiemoge, general mdse.
SPANISH FORKS, Utah—C. H. McPhillips, general mdse.
WENATCHEE, Wash.—E. E. Dimmitt, general mdse.
ELY, Nev.—W. E. Collins, general mdse.
PRESTON, Idaho—G. W. Reedy, general mdse.
MONTROSE, Col.—W. L. Horn, general mdse.
BINGHAM CANYON, Utah—L. C. Cody, general mdse.
CENTRALIA, Wash.—J. M. McDonald, general mdse.
WALLA WALLA, Wash.—W. Hyer, general mdse.
PENDLETON, Ore.—A. D. Frost, cloaks, suits; A. E. Otis, general mdse.
MOSCOW, Utah—B. C. Coffey, general mdse.; C. Wardeman, cloaks, suits.
PAYSON, Utah—J. S. Treux, general mdse.
GRAND JUNCTION, Col.—E. J. Jocelyn, general mdse.
THREE FORKS, Mont.—L. B. Murphy, cloaks, suits; R. A. Rattray, general mdse.
IDAHO FALLS.—G. S. Samuels, general mdse.
ASHTON, Idaho—O. Samuels, general mdse.
GARDINER, Mont.—E. Hall, general mdse.
LIVINGSTON, Mont.—J. N. McCracken, general mdse. Somerset.
TACOMA.—Stone, Fisher Co.; G. H. Stone, dry goods; J. J. Fisher, laces, ribbons, 20 W. 22d.
SEATTLE.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; W. S. Newton, notions, ribbons, embroideries, toilet goods, 214 Church.
DILLON, Mont.—Dillon Dry Goods Co.; C. H. Niblack, general mdse. Somerset.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

J. Hatfield Morton, Auctr.
WILL SELL
To-day, Monday, 2:30 P. M.,
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Also, 100 Franco-Persian Rugs and Runners of Persian Designs; Colonial Mirrors, etc.
EXHIBITION TO HOUR OF SALE.

MERCHANDISE.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF
MEN'S STRAW HATS,
At Peremptory Auction Sale in the matter of
Montague & Gillett (in Bankruptcy).
We will sell to-morrow, Tuesday, January 27th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, New York City, over 2,000 dozen Straw Hats, comprising Sennits, Milans, Fancies, Splits, etc., all made for the coming season and including all the latest styles and shapes, all in original cases. These goods were in the hands of the Manufacturers' Finance Co. of Baltimore, and were not released in time to be included in our last sale in Baltimore. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, to-day, Monday, January 26th, 1914, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
A. SCHLAIP & SONS, Auction Dept.,
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Take Elevator. Telephone Franklin 42.

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Men's, Young Men's and Boys'
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J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, Sells
on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Salesroom, 28 Walker St., N. Y. C.
The above large stock. Telephone 2438 Franklin.

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J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
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First Mortgage 5s, due 1941

Secured by first mortgage upon all property of the Company, with a record of over 25 years of successful operation, with net income practically 2½ times bond interest, and with replacement value over 50% in excess of the outstanding bonds.

Price to yield about 5.35%

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and offers excellent opportunities for enhancement in value,

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In glancing over last week's financial events three facts are found prominently reflected: The relations between business and Government have improved; the money market not only here but abroad as well has been established in a condition of great ease, and general business is affording signs of somewhat increased activity. Along with all three of these have come increased confidence in business as well as in financial circles, and the security markets have reflected the belief which is growing that better things are to be looked for as the year advances.

The stock market made really notable progress last week, but even more satisfaction is reasonably to be taken in the great broadening which appeared in the demand for bonds. The signal success of the New York State sale of $51,000,000 of 4½ per cent. fifty-year bonds stands out as a striking landmark in the new ground into which the investment market has moved. The fact that subscriptions to those bonds amounted to nearly six times the entire issue and that the price paid for them at the public sale and subsequently bid for them in the open market exceeded even the more hopeful of the forecasts which had been made, shows that a large amount of money has been awaiting investment. The general bond market both before and after this New York State sale bore witness to a similar set of facts. No other one feature of the situation brings out more strikingly than this the truth of the statement that the foundation is now being laid for a new period of industrial and commercial activity. The disposition on the part of business men to do things is increasing, and the changes which have come about in the capital market indicate that it is going to be easier than at any time for a long while past to obtain the capital without which large-scale enterprises cannot be conducted. It is believed that a number of railroads will shortly apply for additional money, but in all probability the full effect of the greater ability of the railroads to obtain capital cannot be reflected in the shape of orders to manufacturers until it appears more definitely that the railroads of the country are to receive the increase in freight rates for which they are asking. Intimations from Washington were to the effect that the President is favorably disposed toward granting the railways an increase in rates. That, of course, is a matter which is in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but Wall Street was quick to find in the suggestions regarding the President's attitude ground for increased confidence in the railways obtaining part, if not all, of the raise in rates for which they have made application.

Much had been expected of the special message which the President read to Congress last Tuesday, and the general opinion after the message had been delivered was that it fully bore out the expectations which had been entertained regarding it. Not that all the suggestions which the special message contained were agreeable to the financial community, but the point upon which emphasis was laid was that the spirit in which the message was written indicated clearly a desire to do away with antagonism between business and Government, and to effect proposed changes in a spirit of fairness and with the least possible disturbance to established business customs. Because of this there was less disposition than there otherwise would have been to question the wisdom or practicability of the specific suggestions advanced in the special message. The next stage will be entered upon when the bills introduced to carry out the President's suggestions come to be whipped into shape for final passage. During that stage there will undoubtedly be need of the friendly co-operation between Government and business upon which the President lays stress, for it is important that the new laws should be so framed as to avoid imposing any fresh uncertainties upon business.

In the financial world so much progress has been made in several important matters since the beginning of the year that those who at that time took a confident view of the future feel more than ever justified in looking upon the outlook hopefully. Turning to the stock market, we find that there has been under way an aggressive forward movement possessed of such strength that heavy profit-taking sales did not until the very end of last week cause any setback at all. In the bond market we find dealings mounting to the highest level in over two years, many investors large and small coming forward with funds for investment. In the money market the record is almost universally one of receding rates. No less than seven of the central banks of Europe lowered their discount rates last week, the Bank of France being the only one of the great central institutions still adhering to the rate at which it entered the new year. The changed position of the French money market is believed by some to reflect the play of broader factors than those which have to do with the heavy inroads which were made upon the French money market by last year's war borrowing by the countries of Southeastern Europe, but the conditions in which those loans have left the Paris market and the French Government's own large requirements offer the immediate explanation of the failure of the French market to relax as freely as have nearly all the other money markets of the world.

From abroad are beginning to come reports of improvement in trade corresponding to the movement which is already under way in this country, suggesting that the forces of recuperation are at work in many directions. It would be easy to argue of the stock market in particular that it has been advancing perhaps too rapidly, but it would be difficult, inueed, to maintain any other view than that the rise which has taken place there forecasts accurately what is in due course to be expected in the business world. Confidence in the future has been greatly strengthened. What has been going on in the security markets reflect the efforts of those who have been buying, be they investors or traders, to place themselves in a position to profit by the growth in the country's business which is so confidently anticipated. Many have a word of warning to offer against looking for a more rapid upturn in trade than is reasonably to be counted on, but there is little dissent from the view that the foundations are being laid for increased prosperity, or from the assertion that since the beginning of the year improvement has gone on at a pace which exceeds what was expected even by those who were the most hopeful.

LONDON EXPECTS GOOD TIMES.

Stock Markets Buoyant Under the Influence of Cheap Money.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—With the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent., coincidentally with the lowering of official rates in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark, an era of cheap money is forecast, and a further reduction of the London rate is confidently expected next week. South American demands for gold are not likely to be so large as at this period last year, and the prospects of easy money in the United States are increased, now that the Currency bill is about to go into operation. The fact that gold shipments from New York to Paris are more profitable than from London reduces the likelihood of any Continental drain from this centre.

The stock markets were buoyant, under the influence of easy money and investment buying at home and satisfactory conditions abroad, there being no cloud on the European horizon and the American outlook being regarded as full of promise. The predominant feeling is optimistic in the extreme.

WAR ALARM SCARES BERLIN.

Active Week Ends in Gloom Through Balkan Unrest—Local Stocks Up.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Another week of unwonted firmness and advancing prices came to an unexpectedly gloomy end yesterday, in consequence of the revival of Balkan war alarms. The extreme nervousness which still characterizes the Berlin market was also manifested by unrest caused by the report that San Francisco was shaken by another earthquake.

New York's and London's buoyancy reacted on the local Exchange throughout the week. Domestic steels and irons profited most from the upward tendency, which was strengthened by reports of booming trade from industrial regions.

The impression prevails that the long-sought business boom has now set in. The only cloud on the horizon is the prospect of an internecine shipping war, in consequence of the Hamburg-American Line's refusal to come to terms in the Continental pool agreements which expire Jan. 31, and it is feared that the $7,500,000 new stock issue recently floated by Ballin's company will be employed for rate war purposes. Shipping shares were weak in consequence.

PARIS HAS A CHEERFUL WEEK.

Mexican Securities Are Active and Made Advances in Price.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Bourse has evidently made up its mind not to be behind London and Wall Street. Determined to forget the gloom of the previous week, it opened in a cheerful mood, and there was a general rally all along the line. Rentes and foreign stocks hardened, and coppers were active and strong. Rio Tintos rose 26 points and Mexican Nationals gained 6. On the day following prices improved, and the strong tone continued, but a slight reaction occurred, on the circulation of rumors relative to the sudden illness of the German Emperor, and also on London selling by profit takers in Rio Tintos.

The proposed energetic action by Huerta gave a midweek stimulus to Mexican securities, Nationals spurting 17 points. Rentes declined a trifle and Rios, after fluctuating, closed 12 points up. Selling by bears caused a reaction on the day following, and prices in several departments sagged, rentes being down a quarter of a point for cash and Rios dropping 9. Mexican Nationals kept gaining, and closed 8 points up. The reduction in the bank rate brought a week-end cheer. Mexicans hardened and Rio Tintos regained their losses of the day previous.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., has reported total assets at the close of 1913 amounting to $58,947,880, and a general surplus of $2,760,831. Payments to policy holders in the year aggregated $5,214,840. Insurance outstanding was $18,354,058.

The American Real Estate Company in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, showed total assets of $28,063,004, of which $26,000,010 was in real estate. The company's net assets amounted to $17,341,294. Capital and surplus at the close of the year was $3,247,789.

To Show Traffic Danger Spots.

Frederic R. Coudert, President of the National Highways Protective Association, said last night at his home, 124 West Fifty-sixth Street, that the association was preparing a map showing the location of all automobile and traffic accidents in New York City in recent years. When the map was completed, Mr. Coudert said, it would be presented to Mayor Mitchel with an application for more traffic policemen to be put at points where they were needed most in the city.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Jan. 19.2	@2½	2	3¼@3½	3¼@3¾	4 @4¼
Jan. 20.1¾	@2	2	2¾@3	3½@3¾	4
Jan. 21.1¾	@2	2	2¾@3	3¼@3¾	3¾@4
Jan. 22.1¾	@2	2	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3¾@4
Jan. 23.1¾	@2	1¾	2¾@3	2¾@3¼	3¾@4¼

Jan. 24—No market.

Week's Range.—On call, 1¾@2½; renewal rate, 2; 60 days, 2¾@3½; 90 days, 2¾@3¾; six months, 3¾@4¼.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2@3; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 3½; 90 days, 3¾@4; six months, 4@4¼.

Year to date.—On call, 2@10; renewal rate, 3¼; 60 days, 2¾@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3¾@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3½@5¼; 90 days, 3¾@5; six months, 4@5.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Ber-lin.	Par-is.
Jan. 19.3½	3½	@3 9-16	2¾	3½
Jan. 20.3 1-16@3½	3½	@3 3-16	2¾	3½
Jan. 21.3 1-16@3½	3½	@3 3-16	2¾	3½
Jan. 22.3 1-16@3½	3½	@3 3-16	2¾	3½
Jan. 23.2¾	@2 13-16	2 13-16@2¾	2¾	3½
Jan. 24.2¾	@2 13-16	2 13-16@2¾	2¾	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	4	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	4½	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Holland	3	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	4½	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Jan. 20, 1914
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep 24, 1912
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6½	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days Close.	Cable Close.
Jan. 19	$4.8645	$4.8635	$4.8635	$4.83¾	$4.8670
Jan. 20	4.8635	4.8625	4.8625	4.83¾	4.8655
Jan. 21	4.8640	4.8630	4.8630	4.8375	4.8670
Jan. 22	4.8640	4.8630	4.8635	4.8375	4.8665
Jan. 23	4.8630	4.8620	4.8625	4.8375	4.8655
Jan. 24	4.8625	4.8620	4.8625	4.8375	4.8655

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8620@$4.8645; 60 days, $4.8375; cable, $4.8655@$4.8670.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8740@$4.8790; 60 days, $4.8820@$4.8870; cable, $4.8785@$4.8890.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8695; 60 days, $4.82@$4.8375; cable, $4.8610@$4.8780.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8570@$4.8790; 60 days, $4.8155@$4.8370; cable, $4.8630@$4.8880.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 19	Par	*15c	*35c	*50c
Jan. 20	Par	*20c	*35c	*50c
Jan. 21	Par	*20c	*35c	*50c
Jan. 22	Par	*20c	*10c	*50c
Jan. 23	Par	*10c	*10c	*50c
Jan. 24	Par	*20c	*10c	*50c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C	Berlin. M. Pf.
Jan. 19	25 25¼	20 49
Jan. 20	25 25 1-16	20 49 1-16
Jan. 21	25 22	20 49
Jan. 22	25 22	20 49
Jan. 23	25 21 15-16	20 48 15-16
Jan. 24	25 21½	20 48½

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Jan. 19	77 9	76 4½	26 9-16
Jan. 20	77 9	76 4½	26½
Jan. 21	77 9	76 4½	26½
Jan. 22	77 9	76 4½	26 7-16
Jan. 23	77 9	76 4½	26½
Jan. 24	77 9	76 4½	26 9-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon
Jan. 19	6.90	19.00
Jan. 20	6.75	19.00
Jan. 21	6.40	19.00
Jan. 22	6.20	19.00
Jan. 23	6.00	19.00
Jan. 24	4.00	18.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Jan. 19	73 13-16	85f 12½c	75	88½	86½
Jan. 20	73 11-16	85f 82½c	75	89	86½
Jan. 21	73 13-16	85f 77½c	75	88½	86½
Jan. 22	74	85f 72½c	76	88	86¾
Jan. 23	73 13-16	85f 85c	76	88½	86½
Jan. 24	73 7-8	85f 85c	76	88½	86½

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 24, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
600	Brit.-A. Tob.	23¾	23½	23½	— ¾
1,300	B.-A. A., new	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
80	Barns Bros. pf.	98	97	97	..
510	Cluett-P. pf.	101	101	101	+ ⅝
1,270	Houston Oil..	17	14½	16	+ 1½
2,780	In. Rub. t. c.	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ 1⅞
1,010	Kelly S. T..	53½	48¾	53	+ 7
120	Kel. S. T. pf.	121	111	119	+ 5
110	M. S. pf. w.	108	103	103	+ 5
17,400	M. of A., new	6	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
980	Maxwell M..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1,115	Ma. M. 1st pf.	28½	26½	27⅞	+ ⅝
122	Max. M 2d..	8¼	7	8¼	+ ¾
6,200	*Mays Oil	20½	18	20½	+ 1
100	N. Y. Trans.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3,415	Pueb. S. & R.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
5,800	R.-H. C. new.	7⅜	7½	7⅜	..
300	Tobacco P. pf.	85¼	85½	85¾	+ ½
3,800	Un. C. S. w. l.	94½	92¾	94	+ 1
485	Willys Overl..	65	60	63	+ 4½
100	Willys Ov. pf.	90	90	90	+ 5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

9,200	A.-A. O., new.	15	13¾	14¾	— ½
114	Atlantic Ref.	815	781	802	+17
885	Buckeye P. L.	184	177	182	+ 6
30	Continent. Oil	227	222	225	+ 2
155	Crescent P. L.	64	62	62	+ 1
195	Ind. Pipe L.	147	140	146	+ 3
790	Nat. Transit.	44½	42¾	44⅛	+ 1
20	N. Y. Transit.	325	320	323	— 2
175	Northern P. L.	126	125	126	+ 1
735	Ohio Oil	159	149	157	+ 6
395	Pierce Oil	93	91	93	+ 2
345	Prairie O. & G.	451	480	448	+ 9
40	Solar Refining.	375	362	370	+ 5
265	S. Penn. Oil.	310	286	309	+22
85	Southern P. L.	258	249	255	+ 7
1,420	S. O. of Cal.	291	265	283	+ 3
2,475	S. O. of C. rts.	17	15¾	16¼	— ⅝
259	S. O. of Ind.	461	449	457	..
7	S. O. of Neb.	485	480	485	— 5
1,200	S. O. of N. Y.	189	180	185	— 2
900	S. O. of N. J.	430	412	417	— 2
40	S. O. of Ohio.	380	367	378	+ 5
6	S. O. of Ky.	475	465	473	+ 7
4,120	Union Tank L.	100¾	97	99½	+ 3¼
535	Vacuum Oil	215	197	214	+ 7
60	Wash. Oil	58	57	57	— 1

RAILROAD UTILITIES.

10,650	Manhattan T.	1¼	1	1 3-16	—1-16
5,700	Union P. rts. ex. $3 C. div.	30	28	30	+ 1⅛

MINING.

1,200	*Beaver Con.	30	29	30	— 2
7,800	*Big Four.	14	13	14	+ 1
800	Boston Mont.	6½	5¾	6	+ ⅜
14,500	Braden Cop.	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
1,225	Brit. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1,970	Buffalo M.	2½	2	2	..
100	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,500	*Canad'n G.-S.	8	8	8	+ 1
5,800	*Caribou C.	69	66	68	..
7,500	Con. Arts.	7-16	⅜	7-16	+ 1-16
1,100	Con. Cop. M.	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4,400	*Ely Con.	4½	4	4½	..
41,000	*Florence	89	35	81	+45
14,100	*Gold Hills C.	31	25	25	—1-16
9,000	Goldfield C.	1⅜	1 7-16	1 11-16	—3-16
4,923	Gr.-C., new.	42¾	33	40	+ 7
33,200	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	6¼	5	6¼	..
200	Halifax T.	1¼	1¼	1¼	—3-16
6,270	Kerr Lake.	5¼	4 11-16	5	+ 1⅛
3,100	La Rose Com.	1 15-16	1¾	1¾	+1-16
600	M. Val., new.	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
5,800	McK.-Dar.	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
30,400	*New Hills.	61	33	51	+14
11,300	Nip. Mines.	8	7¾	7¾	..
500	Nor. B. Devel	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
150	Ohio Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
94,000	*Oro	17	10	14	+ 6
5,100	Stand. S. L.	1⅜	1 9-16	1⅜	..
3,350	Stew. Min.	1 7-16	1⅜	1 5-16	— ⅛
65,500	*Tono. Merger	72	54	63	+10
3,520	Ton. Exten.	2	1 13-16	2	+1-32
1,095	To. M. of N.	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1,500	Tularosa.	1 1-16	1	1	— ⅛
1,100	Tuol. Copper.	1 1-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
7,195	W. End Cons.	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅜	+1-16
10,800	*W. End Ex.	4	2¼	4	..
1,200	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛

*Sells cents per share.

BONDS.

$14,000	Am. Can 5s	94	93¾	94	..
2,000	Bing. & G. R. R. 6s.	107	107	107	+ 3
954,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes.	102⅞	101⅞	102¾	+ ⅞
72,000	Chicago Rl. 5% notes.	98¼	97	98¼	+ 3¾
40,000	Kelly Spr'g Tire 6s.	69¾	68	69¾	+ 1¼
11,000	N. Y. City 4½s. 1960.	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	+ 1⅝
68,000	N. Y. City 4½s. '62.	100⅜	99¾	100 5-16	+1 5-16
5,500,000	N. Y. State 4s. w. l.	108¼	108¼	107¾	+ 1⅝
7,000	W. Pac. 5s.	74	73¾	73¾	+ 3¼

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in since that time, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Am. Sewe. & Pitts.	*16⅞ Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 10
..	3d	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33 Nov. 12
4½	14½	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	5 May 18
83	86	Granby Cons.	74½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	35 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	.. Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	24 Sept. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sept. 23
55	85	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85 Sept. 16
112	120	N. Y., L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
103	110	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	103 Nov. 13
..	..	Rutland pf.	58 June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

ROAD'S $62,000,000 SUIT UP.

"Katy's" Claim on Government Before Supreme Court This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The claim of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company to $62,000,000 damages against the Government, for the latter's failure to turn over alternate sections of land along its line through Oklahoma, will furnish one of several important oral arguments to be made in the coming week before the Supreme Court.

In 1866 Congress offered alternate sections of land to the first railroad to build a line from the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific on the Kansas and Missouri State lines to the southern line of Oklahoma. The Kansas & Neosho, now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, won. The Government has not turned over the land, however, claiming that it never became a part of the public lands of the United States. The railroad claims $20 an acre damage. The Court of Claims decided against it.

The Court will also be called upon to study the title to some ninety thousand acres of land in the Rio Grande valley, near Albuquerque, N. M. In a suit brought by some 500 heirs of Capt. Juan Gonsales and Francisco Montes Vigil, they assert title to the land. So do nearly 100 persons who have squatted on the land.

Argument on the constitutionality of the Ohio statute limiting the hours of labor for women is also set for this week.

Another case turns on the constitutionality of that feature of the Federal employers' liability law which gives the surviving widow and dependent children of an employe killed by a railroad the entire amount of damages recovered.

FIGHT FOR 1-CENT POSTAGE.

Fifteen Bills Before Congress—Action This Session, Says Burton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The campaign for one-cent letter postage is to come before Congress, after three years' agitation throughout the country, by means of fifteen bills providing for changes in the postal rate now pending in the Senate and House. Nine provide for one-cent letter postage in various forms; others for the one-cent rate on letters delivered within the city where posted, or to apply anywhere within the United States.

C. W. Burrows and George T. McIntosh of Cleveland, President and Secretary respectively of the One-Cent Letter Association, held a long conference with Senator Burton of Ohio to-day on the pending legislation. Senator Burton expressed the opinion that an adjustment of the postal rates was certain to be made this session. Mr. Burrows and Mr. McIntosh will see Postmaster General Burleson to-morrow, and President Wilson either on Wednesday or Thursday.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£2,257,000
Notes reserved increased	2,255,000
Notes in circulation decreased	219,000
Public deposits increased	2,526,000
Other deposits decreased	514,000
Gov. securities decreased	950,000
Other securities increased	938,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Bullion	£41,928,672	£35,775,872	£38,048,087
Reserve	22,126,000	20,661,767	28,682,457
Notes res.	31,083,000	25,710,195	27,638,315
Res. to liab.	57⅜%	49⅞%	48⅞%
Circ'l'n	28,251,000	27,664,105	27,810,630
Public dep.	10,173,000	13,932,729	19,057,412
Other dep.	45,751,000	39,329,264	39,218,929
Gov. secur.	11,751,000	39,329,264	39,218,929
Other secur.	30,661,000	31,750,816	32,977,201

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Gold.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1914	£41,928,672	£22,126,000	£30,661,000
1913	35,775,872	20,661,767	31,750,816
1912	38,048,087	28,682,457	32,977,201
1911	35,977,242	27,176,577	28,298,482
1910	36,463,276	26,911,426	29,376,890
1909	33,058,085	22,442,985	29,518,362
1908	37,332,963	27,528,513	26,344,625
1907	33,601,525	24,205,525	27,927,342
1906	32,441,150	22,613,705	37,224,692
1905	34,402,408	25,878,228	24,854,630
1904	32,589,741	23,032,301	24,600,943

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P.C.		P.C.
1914	57⅜	1904	45⅝
1913	49⅞	1903	46
1912	48⅝	1902	49⅛
1911	51⅞	1901	44½
1910	50⅝	1900	45
1909	46	1899	45⅛
1908	54⅞	1898	43⅝
1907	48⅞	1897	52½
1906	42⅞	1896	62⅛
1905	46⅜	1895	63¼

Bank of France.

	Francs
Gold holdings, increase	8,946,000
Silver holdings, increase	8,400,000
Notes in circulating, decrease	134,075,000
general deposits, increase	63,550,000
Bills discounted, decrease	53,300,000
Treasury deposits, increase	49,250 000
Advances, decrease	13,475,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1914. Francs.	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.
Gold	3,520,804,000	3,199,225,000	3,189,200,000
Silver	651,385,000	647,150,000	804,350,000
Circ'n	5,877,324,000	5,766,760,935	5,321,883,385
Gen. dep.	688,102,000	627,774,882	790,871,700
Bills dis.	1,554,344,000	1,981,009,026	1,494,967,650
Tr. dep.	215,842,000	201,642,109	222,252,412
Advces.	740,980,000	710,368,487	711,856,059

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1912 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1911	3,251,150,000	820,175,000	5,394,832,395
1910	3,479,000,000	875,075,000	5,344,782,695
1909	3,535,385,000	880,195,000	5,111,712,900
1908	2,683,382,000	914,940,000	4,888,917,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 19	99½	99
Jan. 20	99½	98⅝
Jan. 21	99⅝	99⅛
Jan. 22	99⅝	99¼
Jan. 23	100⅜	99⅞
Jan. 24	100⅜	100⅛
Week's range	100⅜	98⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 19	92¾	91⅝	88	87⅛
Jan. 20	92	91⅝	87⅝	87⅛
Jan. 21	92⅜	91⅞	88	87⅝
Jan. 22	92⅝	92	88⅝	87⅞
Jan. 23	93⅝	92⅜	89	88⅜
Jan. 24	94⅛	93½	89⅛	88⅝
Week's range	94⅛	91⅝	89⅛	87½

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 19	66⅜	65¾	65¼	64⅞
Jan. 20	66⅛	65¾	65½	64⅛
Jan. 21	65⅝	65⅛	64⅞	64¼
Jan. 22	65¾	65	64⅝	64⅛
Jan. 23	66¼	65¾	65¾	64⅝
Jan. 24	66⅛	66⅛	65¾	65
Week's range	66⅛	65	65¾	64⅛

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 19	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
Jan. 20	39¾	39¼	39¾	38¾
Jan. 21	39½	39¾	39½	38⅝
Jan. 22	39¾	39¼	39¼	39

WILL BUY

Astor Trust Company
Bankers Trust Company
Bond & Mortgage Company
Central Trust Company
Equitable Trust Company
Guaranty Trust Company
Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.
Union Trust Company
United States Trust Co.
Bank of America
Amer. Exchange Natl. Bank
Chemical National Bank
Citizens Cent. Natl. Bank
National City Bank
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RATE HEARINGS TO-DAY.

Shippers to Testify Before Commerce Board on Proposed Advances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Hearings beginning before the Interstate Commerce Commission here to-morrow and continuing until March 5 will show the attitude of shippers toward the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates proposed by the fifty-two Eastern railroads. While a majority of the shippers will oppose the increase, others will ask the commission to authorize the advances on the ground that they are deserved and that the general prosperity of the railroads would be reflected in business conditions. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston is counsel for the commission.

Reports represented President Wilson as favorable to the increases, but when asked the President said that while he had a very definite view of the situation, he had expressed no opinion and did not intend to do so because the question was under consideration by a quasi-judicial body.

There is a belief that the railroads stand a good chance of success. They contend that the advances are necessary because of increased expenses to which they have been subjected.

Petroleum shippers will be first heard to-morrow, then oituminous coal and lake and rail shippers, and lumber and forest product interests.

It is generally believed here that if the Eastern roads obtain permission to make advances, the railroads in Southern and Western classification territory will file tariffs raising rates.

DEPOSITORS SEEK ADVICE.

Committee Named to Counsel Those with Money in Siegel Bank.

More than 200 of the depositors in the failed private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and decided that they would ask the advice of well-known and influential persons in this community. It was decided that these persons should be requested to act as a committee, investigate the status of the private bank depositors along with the status of the mercantile bank and commercial creditors of the Siegel stores, also in the hands of receivers, and then consult with the depositors' committee often about the best plan of action.

Those who are to be invited to serve on the committee are the Rev. Dr. Kari Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, Miss Jane Wallick of the Stanton Street Settlement, Acting Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, Dr. Felix Adler, Civil Service Commissioner Henry Moskowitz, ex-Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor James Brownson Reynolds, and Jonah J. Goldstein of the University Settlement.

It is probable that some plan of a settlement will be put before all the different interests involved in the Siegel enterprises to-day. Efforts were made last week to get all the interests together to help in the reorganization of the Siegel stores, so that the mercantile institutions might pay off the liabilities in the course of time from their profits.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E ($50)	3,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	$77	
Do pf. ($50)	1,081,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$47	$49
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	65	66
Do 6% cu.pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	78	79
Do op. warr.	1,604,000				12	13
Do 6%nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	95	96
Appal'n Pow.	5,000,000				8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000				30	35
Arts. Power.	3,000,000				8	11
Do pref.	850,000				45	50
Ashev'l. & P. 1st s. f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f.5s.'57	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	91
Do ref. ex5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	74	..
Capital Tr. Do 1st5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	112¾	..
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅝	108¾
C. M. L. & P. pf.	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Do 6s, 1940	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,13	55	65
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,800,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	87½	92¼
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Co. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Do com.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do pref.	2,000,000				50	80
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	831,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	80	90
C. T. of N. J.	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88½	89
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,14	72½	73
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	11,560,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
El. B. & S. pf	3,539,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Ec'n. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	98	100
El. Util. Cor.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 30,13	20	30
Ev. Sprgs. W. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	75	80
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Do pf.	4,750,000				22	24
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	72
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Guan. P. & E.	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Do pf.	3,500,000				15	20
Do 6s, '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Int. Ry. of B. R. & L. Div. 1st 5s,	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	103
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s,	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
J. C. H. & P. 4s	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	65
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76¼
K. C. C. R. & L. Do pf.	1,750,000	5	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. C. B. L. 6s	9,543,080	..	..	..	16	18
Do 1st Lr.5s	3,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	30	35
K. C. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81	84
K. C. El.5s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1920	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97	99
K. G. & E. 5s of '52	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st5s,'38	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	..
L. A. G. & E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	88	92b
Do 1st 5s '46	1,686,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	49,634,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	44½	45¼
Do pf.	9,700,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97	99
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,13	88	92
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 14	86¼	88
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Do ref.5s,'58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
N. Y. West'r & Bost. 4½s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1949	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	78
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	45	55
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000				18	19¼
N. Y. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	77	80
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,830,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	100
Ont. P. stock	9,513,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	82½	85
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '26	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	97
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	449,900	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	90	93
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,030,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	101
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	20,046,770	1½	Q	Dec 30,13	104	104¾
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep.R.&L.Co	6,206,000	..	..	..	18	21
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,14	71½	74
Roch Ry.& Lt tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	77
Rockid. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R.L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 6s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
SanDiego Con G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,200	1½	Q	..	98½	100
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	62½	70
Do con5s'32	1,100,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	97½	101
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Sea. Ltg.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Sierra & San F. Sg. Co. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	80½	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 13	31½	33
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	93
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '51	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	..	..	..
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Dec 15,13	$30	$32
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000				$16	$16½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	68	70
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80	80½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90¼	91½
United Util.	5,000,000				25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97¼	101
Utica Sec. Cor	27,500,000				18	19
Utica & M'h'k Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash. H. & El.	6,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	89	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	80½	90½
Do con 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	80	80¼
West'n Pow. 1st 5s	14,670,000	..	..	..	23	24½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	61¾	63
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30,12	35	45
Do 1st & ref. 5s. '41.	3,460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s.'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.
c—Including 1% extra.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	550	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	202	210
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	150
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31,13	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Dec 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	130
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	190
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	200
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,225,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	615
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	175
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 13	135	150
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	400	420
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	175	180
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	385	..
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	158	164
Columbia	300,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	450	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	S	Jan 1, 14	285	300
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	172	174
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	318	325
Fidelity	200,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	50	65
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 14	4400	..
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	350
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 14	890	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 14	168	172
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Dec 31,13	220	240
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Jan 2, 14	375	410
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Greenwich	500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	260	..
Harr'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	..	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	495	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	610	630
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	320	340
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	310	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	240	250
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11,13	220	230
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	175	185
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	165	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	340
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	190
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	..
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	84	90
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	..
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	375	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	850	870
N.Y. Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15,13	160	166
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	250	265
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	364	370
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	225	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	390	415
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	..	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	..	..	120
State	1,000,000	5	..	Jan 2, 14	180	200
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	110	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Dec 31,13	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	450	..
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	575	610
Westchester	300,000	20	S	Aug. 1913	80	90
W'mst'r City	600,000	6	S	Aug 1, 13	185	220

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 3% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2.
b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23.
d—Incl. 5% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	450	460
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 14	450	475
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,13	440	445
Central	3,000,000	20d	Q	Jan 2, 14	1000	1020
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	130	140
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	75	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	300	315
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	432	440
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($20)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1060	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	220
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Dec 31,13	570	580
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	265	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	100	110
Hudson Tr.	500,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Kings Co.	300,000	..	..	Nov 1, 13	575	..
Lew. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	150	160
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	115	122
Metropolitan	1,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,13	325	350
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	140	150
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	100	105
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Nov 1, 13	130	140
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 31,13	590	600
People's Tr.	2,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 14	285	1000
T. Guar. & T.	6,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31,13	490	295
Union	3,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 14	375	445
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	407	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1020	415
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	365	1050

b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 10% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,13	170	180
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	285	295
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	S	Jan 1, 14	190	210
Commenw'lth	500,000	2	S	Jan 1, 14	190	200
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 1, 14	290	310
Fidelity C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	375	..
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	6	S	J. & J.	265	475
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	..
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	Jan 1, 14	100	115
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	270	285
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	500	520
Germ'a Life.	200,000	15	S	Jan 1, 14	310	320
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jul 24, 13	180	..
Home Fire.	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	180	195
Home Life.	125,000	6	S	J. & J.	380	..
La'y's Mtg. Co	6,000,000	3	Q	M. & N.	275	..
M'n'h't'n Life.	100,000	218	S	Dec 31,13	190	200
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	Q	F. & A.	300	340
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	M. & N.	150	170
Nas. & Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Dec 31,13	95	99
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 13	130	140
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	182	..
N.Y. Title	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	158	165
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,14	70	80
No. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	315	330
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	Oct. 1913	145	155
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	..	525	600
St'y'nt ($100)	1,525,000	3	Q	Jan 15,14	105	115
U.S. Casualty	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U. S. Life.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	190	200
U. S. (Fire).	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
Westchester.	400,000	3	S	Aug. 1913	80	90
W'mst'r City	300,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	575	..

a—Including 2% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 15,14	14½	15
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	..	802	807
Borne-Scry'r.	200,000	$20	..	Oct 15, 13	300	315
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$5	Q	Dec 15,13	183	193
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Dec 22,13	675	685
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	..	130	140
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	..	..	225	240
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 16,13	61	69
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 15,13	61	63
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	$10	Q	Dec 15,13	85	89
Galena-Sig. O.	12,000,000	$2	Q	Nov 1, 13	388	348
Gal.-S. O. pf.	2,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 31,13	182	185
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	Dec 31,13	135	140
Int. Transit.	12,737,575	75c	Q	Nov 15,13	140	143
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Dec 15,13	45	45
Nor. Pipe L.	3,000,000	$5	Q	Jan 15,14	323	327
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$8b	Q	Jan 2, 14	124	127
Pra. O. & G.	18,000,000	$8	Q	Dec 20,13	157	159
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 24.

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended Jan. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr'r Ago.	Week's Net Change	Sales. W'k Ended Jan. 24.
150	110	100	Jan. 23	100	Jan. 23	Dec. 1, 1913	3	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	100	100	100	145	—10	100
24⅝	18	23⅜	Jan. 22	22½	Jan. 24				7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	22	23⅜	22	23	..	+ 1½	88,250
9	7⅝	13⅜	Jan. 22	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	23,958,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	10½	13⅜	10⅞	12⅜	..	+ ⅜	4,885
43	40	47½	Jan. 23	43½	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	15,055,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	45	47½	45	47½	..	+ ½	1,800
80½	61	77¼	Jan. 22	70⅝	Jan. 9	Nov. 24, 1913	1½	Q	153,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	74½	77¼	74⅝	74⅝	71⅞	+ 2⅝	163,050
67	41¼	57	Jan. 23	47¾	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,330,000	American Agri. Chemical Co.	52⅝	57	52¼	53⅞	53¼	+ 2⅝	3,100
90	90	97½	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	94	97½	94	97	..	+ 3	1,000
50½	19¾	28½	Jan. 22	22¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1¼	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	27	28½	26½	27¼	36½	+ ½	4,900
38	65	72	Jan. 23	69	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	..	+ 1	100
96¼	80½	94	Jan. 23	90	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	Q	4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	91	94	91	93½	..	+ 3½	500
138⅝	127¾	136	Jan. 23	129½	Jan. 2	Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	132	136	132	136	132	+ 6	350
40⅝	21	35	Jan. 23	28¾	Jan. 3				41,233,300	American Can Co.	33½	35	32⅝	34	32	+ 1⅝	128,400
129½	80½	96	Jan. 24	89	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	41,283,300	American Can Co. pf.	94½	96	93¾	95⅝	118½	+ 1⅝	7,100
58⅜	36½	50⅝	Jan. 23	44⅛	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	47¾	50⅜	47¾	49⅝	116½	+ 2⅛	7,020
117	108	115¼	Jan. 22	114	Jan. 20	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	114¾	115⅞	114	115⅛	..	+ ⅝	300
48¾	33¼	36¼	Jan. 23	36	Jan. 5	.....	..	..	16,284,700	American Cities	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	77	+ 3½	1,100
78½	60¾	67¼	Jan. 23	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,553,500	American Cities pf.	63½	67¼	63½	67¼	..		.....
75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 1, 1913	3	SA	1,500,000	American Coal	..	..	..	75	..	..	8
87	80	*84¼	Jan. 23	*82	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1⅝	Q	10,689,300	American Coal Products	83	84½	83	84½	..	..	20
109¼	105	106	Jan. 16	106	Jan. 16	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	105⅜	105⅜	105	105	50	+ 2⅛	6,075
37⅝	33½	43½	Jan. 22	37½	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2½	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	40⅞	43½	40⅝	43	..	..	.....
98	95	98	Jan. 15	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	16,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	..	..	..	95	..	..	500
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	106	110¼	106	110¼	..	+ 2¼	526
5⅛	3½	4¼	Jan. 22	4⅛	Jan. 19	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½	..	+ ⅛	400
28¼	15⅝	25	Jan. 22	21	Jan. 13	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	24½	25	23	24½	28¼	+ 1⅜	800
27¾	17	25⅞	Jan. 22	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1⅜	..	19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25½	28¾	+ ⅝	4,665
12⅛	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10½	11⅞	10½	11	10⅝	— ⅛	2,810
39	20	33⅜	Jan. 16	29½	Jan. 6	Sep. 1, 1908	1⅜	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	31	31	31	31	..	..	220
44½	27	36¼	Jan. 23	31⅝	Jan. 2	Aug. 26, 1908	1½	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	34⅝	36⅞	34½	35½	39	+ ⅝	6,750
106¾	94	101⅛	Jan. 22	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	99	101⅛	99	101	105⅞	+ 2¼	2,000
13	5¼	7	Jan. 13	7	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	5,739,200	American Malt Corporation	..	..	..	7	12	..	800
61¼	41⅞	50½	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	8,838,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	46	50¼	46	50⅛	57	+ 2⅝	24,800
74⅜	58½	69¼	Jan. 23	63⅛	Jan. 3	Dec. 15, 1913	1	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	67⅝	69⅛	67⅝	68⅝	72	+ 1⅜	1,810
107	97	104⅝	Jan. 23	98⅜	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1⅜	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	101½	104⅜	101⅜	104⅛	105½	+ 2⅜	400
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	84½	Jan. 21	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	85	85	84½	85	..	+ 3½	310
193	150	168	Jan. 9	160	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	†5½	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	164	164	164	164	190	+ 1½	100
105	100	101½	Jan. 21	99⅞	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	3,940,400	American Snuff Co. pf., new.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	105	+ 1½	1,700
40½	25	35¼	Jan. 24	28	Jan. 6	Dec. 31, 1913	½	Q	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	32¼	35¼	32½	34⅝	35	+ 1½	2,690
118	93¼	106⅞	Jan. 24	102¾	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	105½	106⅞	105½	106⅛	116½	+ 2⅛	280
116⅝	110⅛	113⅞	Jan. 7	110¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	111⅝	113⅞	110¼	113⅝	115	— ⅛	1,300
66⅛	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	60	..	..	.....
140	110	123¾	Jan. 23	117⅛	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	344,616,300	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	120⅝	123¾	119¾	123⅝	133	+ 3⅛	15,175
204¾	200	249½	Jan. 9	242½	Jan. 14	Dec. 1, 1913	5	Q	40,242,000	American Tobacco Co.	243½	245⅞	243½	244½	287	+ 1⅜	950
106	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	1,298,700	American Tobacco Co. pf.	..	..	..	99⅝	..	..	730
106¼	96	105¾	Jan. 24	101¾	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	51,714,900	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	103¼	105⅞	103¼	105⅞	105½	+ 2⅝	730
99	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1913	1½	..	10,000,000	American Water Works pf.	..	..	..	95	97	..	.....
23½	15	19½	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 16	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	15½	19½	15¼	19½	18	+ 4½	1,400
82	74	82	Jan. 24	76	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	78	82	78	82	80⅛	+ 4	1,080
32¼	17⅜	17⅜	Jan. 23	13¾	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1913	1	Q	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	30½	+ 2⅜	750
41½	20⅞	26½	Jan. 22	23¾	Jan. 9	Jan. 14, 1914	75c	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	35¼	36½	35¼	36⅛	37½	+ 1⅛	16,825
120	22	29⅞	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 16	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,950,000	Assets Realization Co.	21¼	29	21¼	29	116½	+ 7	350
95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	4,492,000	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	..	..	..	95	..	..	.....
43½	42¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15, 1913	1½	Q	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	43¾	..	..	.....
106¾	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	93¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	194,747,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	97¼	100⅜	96¾	99⅜	105¼	+ 2⅜	22,310
102¼	96	100	Jan. 23	97½	Jan. 13	Aug. 1, 1913	2½	SA	114,190,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	99	100	98⅞	99⅝	102	+ 1¾	1,350
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,557,100	Atlantic Coast Line.	123⅜	126	123¼	125	130	+ 2	2,600
53¼	36½	45½	Jan. 22	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	42½	43½	42	43	50⅛	+ 2½	1,600
105¾	100¼	104¼	Jan. 22	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	104	104⅞	104	104¼	104	+ 1⅝	270
106⅝	90⅝	98¼	Jan. 23	88½	Jan. 7	Sep. 2, 1913	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	92⅞	98½	92½	97⅛	102	+ 5¼	40,250
88	77¼	82½	Jan. 23	77¾	Jan. 7	Sep. 2, 1913	3	SA	66,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81	82½	81	82⅝	84½	+ ⅝	1,000
1⅝	1	1	Jan. 7	1	Jan. 7	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,951,380	Batopilas Mining	..	..	..	1	1⅝	..	.....
41½	25	38¼	Jan. 22	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	36½	38¼	35⅝	37	38	+ 1	7,000
74	62¼	76¾	Jan. 19	68	Jan. 10	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	75⅜	76⅜	75	76	89	+ ¾	3,100
92¾	83⅜	92½	Jan. 22	87½	Jan. 3	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	58,720,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	89¾	92½	89⅝	91⅝	90¾	+ 1⅞	30,630
137⅞	124	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	17,990,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	124½	130	124¼	130	..	+ 6	1,325
8¾	6¾	8⅛	Jan. 14	8	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	..	..	8	7½	..	.....
116	100⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 15, 1913	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	..	..	..	108	..	..	.....
116¼	116¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 15, 1913	3	SA	6,000,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	..	..	..	116¼	..	..	.....
31	25	27¼	Jan. 21	26	Jan. 13	Dec. 1, 1913	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	29¾	+ 1¼	100
56½	16	30	Jan. 13	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,878,900	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	26⅝	29	26½	28	52¾	+ 1¼	8,350
86	45	66½	Jan. 13	50⅝	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	12,453,000	California Petroleum pf.	66½	66½	64½	64½	..	+ ½	3,785
63	58½	61½	Jan. 15	61½	Jan. 15	Aug. 1, 1913	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	..	..	..	61½	..	..	.....
266¾	204	213⅞	Jan. 19	206¼	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1913	2½	Q	259,650,100	Canadian Pacific	212½	213⅞	210⅜	210¾	242⅞	— 1	59,070
103⅜	90¼	95⅛	Jan. 16	91	Jan. 2	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	11,439,500	Case (J. I.) Treshing Machine pf.	94½	94½	92⅜	92⅜	100	— 1⅞	1,125
87	85¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	2,125,000	Central Coal & Coke Co.	..	..	..	85¾	..	..	.....
30¾	17	28⅝	Jan. 9	25⅛	Jan. 14	.....	..	..	39,587,300	Central Leather Co.	26⅜	27⅞	26¼	27⅛	28¼	+ 1¼	15,170
97¼	88	96½	Jan. 22	94⅞	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	32,277,900	Central Leather Co. pf.	95⅜	96½	95⅝	96¼	98½	+ ⅞	2,220
362	275	320	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	Nov. 1, 1913	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	320	320	320	320	..	+ 12	110
110	100	105	Jan. 19	103	Jan. 19	Jan. 9, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	105	105	105	105	..	+ 5	100
80	57⅛	68	Jan. 22	59¼	Jan. 5	Dec. 31, 1913	1½	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	64½	68	64½	67¼	77⅝	+ 3	18,200
18	7½	11½	Jan. 6	9⅝	Jan. 20	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	10,587,800	Chicago & Alton.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..	— ⅛	100
25¾	17	19⅞	Jan. 10	19	Jan. 22	.....	..	..	19,487,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	19	19	19	19	..	— 1⅛	400
17⅞	10¼	14¼	Jan. 23	11⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	4,156,800	Chicago Great Western.	13¾	14½	13⅝	14⅛	16½	+ 1⅛	2,400
35	23	32⅜	Jan. 24	27½	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	43,742,300	Chicago Great Western pf.	31½	31⅝	31	32½	31	+ 1	1,420
116¼	96⅜	106¼	Jan. 23	99¼	Jan. 3	Sep. 2, 1913	2½	SA	116,348,200	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	102⅝	106¼	102⅜	105¾	113	+ 3½	32,710
145	131½	141½	Jan. 23	139½	Jan. 15	Sep. 2, 1913	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	140	141½	140	141½	137	+ ⅜	4,725
138	123	135	Jan. 23	128	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	136,123,700	Chicago & Northwestern.	134	135	133¼	134¼	..	+ 9	250
183	151	180	Jan. 5	170	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	Q	22,335,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	173	180	173	180	..	..	.....
65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	Q	74,877,200	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	..	..	..	65	..	..	330
125	119¼	130	Jan. 22	128	Jan. 22	Aug. 20, 1913	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	128	130	128	130	..	+10	.....
150¼	136¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 20, 1913	3½	SA	11,256,800	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	..	..	..	131	130½	..	400
47¾	30⅝	41¾	Jan. 22	37½	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	75c	Q	4,304,700	Chino Copper	39⅞	41¾	39¼	41¾	43	+ 1½	37,850
94	84½	94	Jan. 22	88¼	Jan. 2	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	38¼	40	38¼	40	53	..	200
94⅜	60	67	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	65	67	65	67	..	+ 4	300
41½	24½	33¾	Jan. 23	28½	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32	33¾	32	33½	34¼	+ 1½	7,100
155	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	..	..	150	153	..	420
33	23¾	28⅝	Jan. 23	26¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31, 1912	1	A	31,000,000	Colorado Southern	28	28⅝	28	28¾	31¼	+ 2¼	700
63	60	60½	Jan. 22	59	Jan. 22	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	60	60½	59	60½	..	+ ½	.....
65½	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	..	..	..	60	..	..	.....
102¾	87¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1913	1¼	Q	*10,247,000	Consolidation Coal Co.	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	.....
142⅜	125⅛	139½	Jan. 24	129½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	90,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	134½	139½	133½	138⅜	137⅜	+ 4⅞	14,860
17⅛	7⅜	12¼	Jan. 22	9¼	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	49,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	11⅛	12¼	11	11⅜	18	+ ⅛	15,330
79¼	61½	69½	Jan. 23	66	Jan. 14	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	66	69½	66⅜	68⅝	77	+ ¾	510
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,097,800	Crex Carpet Co.	80	80	80	80	90	..	100
90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	7,808,800	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
100¼	91¼	98⅝	Jan. 24	91⅜	Jan. 2	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	98⅛	98⅝	98	98¼	90⅞	+ 2½	616
167	147½	159	Jan. 23	150	Jan. 8	Dec. 20, 1913	2½	Q	42,503,400	Delaware & Hudson.	155	159	154¼	159	166	+ 4	700
445	380	402	Jan. 22	388	Jan. 6	Jan. 20, 1914	2½	Q	30,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western.	390	402	390	402	439½	+ 10	950
25⅛	13⅜	18⅝	Jan. 21	14¼	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	21⅝	+ 1¼	400
41	23	30⅜	Jan. 23	26	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	29	30¾	29	30	38⅝	+ ⅝	938
90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	950,000	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
80⅝	67½	72½	Jan. 19	72	Jan. 17	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United	72¼	72½	72½	72½	79	+ ½	100
21¾	9⅜	18¾	Jan. 21	17	Jan. 9	Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	30,815,300	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	17⅞	18¾	17	18	18½	..	5,450
8½	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	..	..	..	4	..	..	.....
10¼	10	10	Jan. 22	9½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10	10	10	10	..	+ ½	150
93	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	16,088,800	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	..	93	..	..	.....
32½	20¼	32½	Jan. 23	27¼	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	112,378,900	ERIE	30⅞	32½	30¼	31⅝	31¼	+ 1⅛	80,780
49½	33½	49⅜	Jan. 24	42⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	47¼	49⅜	47	49¼	47⅜	+ 2¼	16,100
41	28¼	40¼	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 2	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	38½	40¼	38½	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅝	1,900
						Apr. 9, 1907	2	..									
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	15	15	15	15	18	+ 4	200
44	33	40½	Jan. 23	35⅛	Jan. 16	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	35⅝	40½	35⅝	40¼	40	+ 4¾	2,510
185½	175	180	Jan. 23	176½	Jan. 22	Dec. 1, 1913	1½	Q	10,341,000	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	176½	180	176½	180	..	— 1	245
106⅞	103	108	Jan. 23	104	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	15,748,000	General Chemical Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	107¾	..	25
187	129¾	147¾	Jan. 21	140	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	101,373,300	General Electric Co.	144¾	147¾	144¾	147¼	142	+ 2¾	3,450
40	25	47½	Jan. 15	37⅝	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	15,784,600	General Motors	46	46	45¼	45⅝	84	+ 1½	1,100
81¾	70	85¾	Jan. 19	77¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	8½	SA	14,123,400	General Motors pf.	85	85¾	84½	84½	78	+ 4½	1,000
68	15¾	24¾	Jan. 22	19⅝	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	20	24¾	20	22¾	63½	+ 3½	7,920
106¼	72⅝	92¾	Jan. 23	85	Jan. 3	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	82½	88	81¼	87⅜	104	+ 5½	1,300
132⅜	115¼	129⅞	Jan. 23	125¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	200,997,700	Great Northern pf.	128	129⅞	127⅜	129¾	127⅞	+ 1	12,739
128	116¼	129	Jan. 20	129	Jan. 20	.....	..	..	.....	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rcts., 80% pd.	129	129	129	129	..	..	200
41¼	25½	39¼	Jan. 19	33¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	Q	1,500,000	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	38⅝	39¼	37⅝	38	38	— ½	13,100
52¾	40¾	49½	Jan. 23	44⅝	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	$1.25	Q	20,371,900	Guggenheim Exploration	46¼	49½	46	48¼	48¼	+ 2	10,000
87	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	..	80	..	..	.....
16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
180	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	‖4¼	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	..	150	..	..	.....
113	109	110	Jan. 13	110	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	3,940,500	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	110	..	..	.....
125	125	125	Jan. 24	125	Jan. 24	Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	125	125	125	125	..	..	200
120	100⅜	116	Jan. 19	116	Jan. 19	Jan. 26, 1914	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	116	116	116	116	117	..	155
128¾	102¾	114⅝	Jan. 24	107	Jan. 7	Sep. 2, 1913	2½	SA	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	112¼	114⅝	112¼	114⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended Jan. 24.— First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Yr's Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales. Wk Ended Jan. 24.
85	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1, 1913	1½	Q	7,000,000	Pacific Coast	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
31½	16	29	Jan. 21	24	Jan. 6	Dec. 1, 1890	1	..	20,000,000	Pacific Mail	26¾	29	26½	27¾	30	+ 1¾	6,500
46	22	31	Jan. 23	26½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	18,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	28½	31	28	30¾	39¾	+ 3½	2,663
96	82	90	Jan. 24	86½	Jan. 10	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	82,000,000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.	86½	90	86½	90	.....	+ 2	400
123⅜	106	115¼	Jan. 23	108¾	Jan. 3	Nov. 29, 1913	1½	Q	499,235,750	Pennsylvania Railroad	112½	115¼	112½	114¾	122½	+ 2	32,780
129¾	104	125	Jan. 5	120⅞	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	2	Q	35,000,000	People's Gas, Chicago	124	124½	123	124	114	+ 1⅝	3,000
12	6	10	Jan. 22	6½	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Peoria & Eastern	8	10	8	10	12	+ 3½	200
29	15	26½	Jan. 23	26	Jan. 23	.....	..	..	6,710,900	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.	26	26½	26	26½	27	+ 1½	300
98¼	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	2,091,700	Pettibone-Mulliken Co. 1st pf.	.....	.....	.....	85	96¾	.....	.....
105⅜	105½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 30, 1913	†5	Q	45,000,000	Phelps, Dodge & Co.	.....	.....	.....	195¼	.....	.....	.....
99⅞	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	33,043,000	Philadelphia Co.	.....	.....	.....	87½	.....	.....	.....
104	77⅞	87½	Jan. 21	83	Jan. 6	Jan. 26, 1914	1¾	Q	37,174,000	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	87	87½	87	87½	100	+ ½	808
100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 26, 1914	1¾	Q	27,478,400	Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L. pf.	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
24⅞	14½	21¼	Jan. 23	17⅝	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	31,929,500	Pittsburgh Coal Co.	19⅜	21¾	19⅜	20½	22½	+ 1	7,600
95	73	90¾	Jan. 22	86	Jan. 10	Jan. 26, 1914	1¾	Q	27,071,800	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	88	90¾	88	90	89¾	+ 2	3,400
157	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	19,714,285	Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....
100	90	92	Jan. 17	88	Jan. 6	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	10,500,000	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....	.....	100
36	18½	35¼	Jan. 23	26¾	Jan. 5	Aug. 24, 1904	1	..	12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co.	31⅝	35¼	31½	34⅝	38½	+ 3¼	11,650
101⅛	88⅜	101	Jan. 20	96⅜	Jan. 3	Nov. 10, 1913	1¾	Q	12,500,000	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	101	100	101	101	+ 1¼	250
118	105	107	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 13	Dec. 30, 1913	1½	Q	25,000,000	Public Service Corp., N. J.	.....	.....	.....	107	118	.....	.....
165	149	158½	Jan. 23	151¼	Jan. 6	Nov. 15, 1913	2	Q	120,000,000	Pullman Co.	154⅞	158½	154⅞	158	163	+ 3¼	1,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	5,708,700	QUICKSILVER	.....	.....	.....	1⅜	3½	.....	.....
4⅝	1	1⅜	Jan. 15	1⅜	Jan. 15	.....	..	..	4,291,300	Quicksilver pf.	.....	.....	.....	2½	4½	.....	100
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 8, 1901	½	..	.....	.....	27¾	31	27¾	30½	32	+ 2½	14,900
35	22¼	31	Jan. 22	25¼	Jan. 7	May 20, 1913	2	..	13,500,000	RY. STEEL SPRING CO.	.....	.....	.....	*78	100	.....	.....
100	90¼	97	Jan. 14	97	Jan. 14	Dec. 20, 1913	1¾	Q	13,500,000	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*81	*78	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1914	2	SA	8,000,000	Railroad Sec. stock cfs.	.....	.....	.....	*78	.....	.....	.....
22	15	19⅜	Jan. 22	17¾	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	87½c	Q	14,565,380	Ray Consolidated Copper	18½	19⅜	18½	18¾	19¼	+ ¼	15,800
171⅛	151⅜	172¾	Jan. 23	166½	Jan. 3	Nov. 15, 1913	2	Q	70,000,000	Reading	169⅞	172¾	168¾	170⅝	164⅝	+ 1½	424,900
92½	82½	88	Jan. 2	87¾	Jan. 8	Dec. 11, 1913	1	Q	28,000,000	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	87¾	87¾	90⅜	+ ¼	250
92	84	92½	Jan. 22	90¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 8, 1914	1	Q	42,000,000	Reading 2d pf.	90¾	92½	90¾	92½	.....	+ 2½	1,100
28⅜	17	24¾	Jan. 22	19⅜	Jan. 5	.....	..	..	27,352,000	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	23	24¾	23	24	24	+ 1½	14,130
92¼	72	89	Jan. 24	80	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	23,000,000	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	85½	89	85½	88⅝	84½	+ 3⅝	3,800
24⅞	11⅝	19⅜	Jan. 23	12¾	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	90,888,200	Rock Island Co.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	15⅞	22⅜	+ 1	11,890
44¾	17½	25	Jan. 16	19¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 1, 1905	½	..	49,947,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	23⅜	24⅝	23	24	40½	+ ½	28,015
44¾	17½	18	Jan. 14	14⅝	Jan. 9	Mar. 3, 1913	1½	..	10,908,300	Rumely (M.) Co.	16	17¾	15¼	15½	89	— ½	8,910
92¼	14	33	Jan. 13	34¼	Jan. 24	Apr. 1, 1913	1¾	..	9,750,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	33	39¾	34¼	34¼	98	— 2	3,800
90¾	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*48	*45	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 15, 1902	2½	..	5,500,000	ST. JOSEPH & G. I. 1st pf.	.....	.....	.....	*45	16	.....	.....
19⅜	2¾	5⅞	Jan. 15	4¼	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	20,000,000	St. Louis & S. F.	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞	16	+ ⅜	1,760
80	13	18	Jan. 23	16	Jan. 8	May 1, 1913	1	..	5,000,000	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	16	18	16	18	55½	+ ½	160
29	5½	9¾	Jan. 23	7½	Jan. 8	Dec. 1, 1905	1	..	16,000,000	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	9	9¼	9	9¼	28¾	+ ¾	770
54½	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1913	2	..	13,761,000	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	.....	.....	.....	30	52	.....	.....
96½	96½	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 1, 1913	1½	..	8,402,500	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. s. c.	.....	.....	.....	96¼	.....	.....	.....
35½	20	26½	Jan. 24	21	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	10,356,200	St. Louis Southwestern.	23¾	26½	23¾	26½	.....	+ 3½	520
75	50¾	58½	Jan. 15	57	Jan. 8	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q	19,893,700	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	.....	— ⅜	300
20⅜	14½	19¾	Jan. 22	16⅜	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	33,291,200	Seaboard Air Line.	18½	19⅜	18½	19¾	19¾	+ 1⅛	3,700
49⅝	38	52⅜	Jan. 24	45¾	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	22,563,500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49½	52⅜	49½	52⅜	48	+ 3¾	20,175
213½	154¾	191½	Jan. 23	183	Jan. 3	Nov. 15, 1913	1½	Q	40,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	185½	191½	185	190	204¼	+ 4	900
124½	116	123½	Jan. 23	122¼	Jan. 19	Nov. 15, 1913	1½	Q	8,000,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	122¼	123½	122¼	123½	.....	+ 1½	600
45½	23	35	Jan. 23	27	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1910	1½	Q	10,000,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	32	35	32	35	44	+ 2	1,300
93⅛	88	90	Jan. 16	90	Jan. 16	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	6,700,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co. pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	1	Q	3,371,000	South Porto Rico Sugar.	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
*108	*102	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	3,708,500	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	.....	.....	.....	*102	.....	.....	.....
110	83	90½	Jan. 23	83½	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	Q	272,672,400	Southern Pacific	93⅞	99½	93½	97⅞	106⅜	+ 4⅜	180,827
99¼	88¼	105	Jan. 23	94⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	8,534,000	Southern Pacific tr. cfs.	99⅜	105	99⅜	103⅝	.....	+ 4⅝	9,630
99½	90	102¾	Jan. 23	95⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	3,179,800	Southern Pac. sub. rcts., 1st pf.	100¼	102⅜	100¼	102⅜	.....	+ 5	1,250
28⅝	19⅛	27⅛	Jan. 23	22⅝	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	119,900,000	Southern Railway extended	26	27⅛	25¼	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅝	28,430
51½	40¼	49¾	Jan. 14	45	Jan. 7	Oct. 30, 1913	2½	SA	60,000,000	Southern Railway pf. extended	81½	84¾	81½	84½	70½	+ 2⅝	5,550
103	98	102¾	Jan. 7	102	Jan. 9	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	5,670,000	So. Ry. M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	.....	.....	.....	72¾	.....	.....	.....
101	87	100	Jan. 19	90	Jan. 19	July 15, 1913	2	SA	4,600,000	Standard Milling pf.	33	34½	33	34½	37	+ 2½	200
105¼	96	100¾	Jan. 16	99¾	Jan. 13	Oct. 31, 1913	2½	SA	6,900,000	Standard Milling pf.	65	65	65	65	66¼	+ 2½	110
85½	16	22	Jan. 5	19	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	27,931,600	Studebaker Co.	25	25¾	24¾	25¾	35	+ 1⅝	1,000
68¾	30	43	Jan. 22	38¼	Jan. 14	Dec. 1, 1913	1¾	Q	12,650,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....	+ 1¼	1,400
16⅜	9¼	13½	Jan. 23	10⅜	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1907	1½	..	.....	.....	34¼	35¼	34¼	35	34	+ ⅛	18,650
56¾	40	46½	Jan. 23	41	Jan. 8	Jan. 1, 1914	1	..	.....	.....	139	147⅞	139	145	110⅝	+ 6	18,200
66	38	63	Jan. 16	46	Jan. 7	May 15, 1912	3	..	.....	.....	16	16⅜	16	16	40½	+ ⅝	1,450
44	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	12,000,000	U. S. Industrial Alcohol.	85	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	96	+ 3⅝	300
97	85	85⅛	Jan. 20	81	Jan. 15	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	6,000,000	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	56¾	58⅝	56	56	73½	+ ⅝	710
77	49¾	56⅞	Jan. 19	54	Jan. 7	Nov. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	11,162,900	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅞	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	July,	1	..	5,918,800	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4	3	3	Jan. 12	3	Jan. 12	Oct. 10, 1907	1½	..	3,945,800	U. S. Reduction & Ref. Co. pf.	59⅝	60⅞	59	60⅝	65¼	+ ⅝	11,880
69¼	51	60¾	Jan. 23	57⅜	Jan. 3	Oct. 31, 1913	1½	Q	36,000,000	U. S. Rubber Co.	103	103	102¼	102⅝	106¼	.....	2,829
100¾	98	104⅝	Jan. 14	101⅝	Jan. 2	Oct. 31, 1913	2	Q	51,348,000	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	.....	.....	.....	78¾	79	.....	.....
81½	78¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 31, 1913	1½	Q	622,900	U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf.	63	66⅞	63	64⅞	69¾	+ 2⅜	504,940
69¼	49⅞	66⅛	Jan. 23	57⅛	Jan. 3	Dec. 30, 1913	1¾	Q	508,405,200	U. S. Steel Corporation.	109¼	112½	108¾	109¾	109¾	+ 2	11,825
110⅝	102½	112½	Jan. 22	106¾	Jan. 2	Nov. 29, 1913	1½	Q	360,314,100	U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	51¼	54½	50⅞	53½	54⅞	+ 2⅞	30,800
90⅜	39⅝	54½	Jan. 22	48¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 31, 1913	75c	Q	15,836,800	Utah Copper	32¼	33½	32	32¾	37½	+ ⅞	2,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	27,284,400	VA.-CARO. CHEMICAL CO.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43⅛	22	33¼	Jan. 21	28	Jan. 7	Feb. 15, 1913	1½	..	20,000,000	Va.-Caro. Chemical Co. pf.	104	104	103⅞	104	109	.....	500
114	93	104	Jan. 16	96¼	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	9,073,600	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke.	45	46	45	46	52⅜	+ 6	2,000
54	36	46	Jan. 23	40	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	11,949,100	Virginia Railway & Power	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
58	51	53	Jan. 9	51	Jan. 9	Oct. 20, 1913	1½	SA	7,699,400	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	.....	.....	.....	96¾	.....	.....	.....
96¾	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 10, 1913	2½	SA	2,000,000	Vulcan Detinning Co.	.....	.....	.....	11½	21¾	.....	.....
21¾	11¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	1,500,000	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
90	49	*37	Jan. 13	*37	Jan. 13	Nov. 21, 1913	**21	..	.....	.....	3½	4⅜	3½	4⅛	3½	+ ⅛	5,341
6	2	4⅝	Jan. 23	2⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	53,200,200	WABASH	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17⅛	6¼	13	Jan. 23	7¾	Jan. 5	.....	..	..	30,200,300	Wabash pf.	8⅞	13	8⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ 2⅝	3,900
123	85¼	91	Jan. 24	85	Jan. 14	Jan. 15, 1914	5	SA	22,967,800	Wells Fargo Express Co.	90	91	90	91	114	+ 1	361
46	38⅜	46	Jan. 22	42	Jan. 14	.....	..	..	49,429,200	Western Maryland	34	35	34	35	48¼	+ 1½	1,000
65	53½	58	Jan. 22	58	Jan. 22	Oct. 19, 1912	1	..	10,000,000	Western Maryland pf.	59	65	59	64	72⅜	+ 4⅜	100
75¼	54⅞	65	Jan. 23	57⅜	Jan. 6	Jan. 15, 1914	⅝	Q	99,749,900	Western Union Telegraph.	256	258	256	256	.....	— 2	16,350
280	265	*256	Jan. 23	*256	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	19,638,450	Westinghouse Air Brake.	.....	.....	.....	68	71	.....	15
70¼	53⅝	71¼	Jan. 24	64	Jan. 3	Oct. 30, 1913	1	Q	35,239,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	115⅞	117	115⅞	117	119¼	72⅞ + 3¼	25,050
119¾	107⅞	117	Jan. 21	115⅞	Jan. 19	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	3,988,700	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	+ 1	1,500
300⅛	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1914	†13	Q	4,000,000	Weyman-Bruton Co.	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....
117	110	112	Jan. 12	112	Jan. 12	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,940,500	Weyman-Bruton pf.	.....	.....	.....	112	117	.....	.....
8	3⅞	6⅞	Jan. 23	5	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	20,000,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6	6⅞	6	6¼	7½	+ ⅜	600
28⅛	13	21	Jan. 23	18½	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	4,988,900	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	19	21	19	21	.....	+ 2	700
14	5⅝	11	Jan. 24	7¼	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	11,983,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	10	11	10	11	.....	+ 1½	3,000
58½	40⅜	47	Jan. 21	43⅞	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	3147,300	Wisconsin Central.	46¾	47	46¾	47	48	+ 1	300
112	81½	98¼	Jan. 14	92⅜	Jan. 3	Dec. 1, 1913	1¼	Q	50,000,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	97⅛	99¼	97	99½	100⅜	+ 2½	4,100
115½	109	114½	Jan. 14	112¾	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	15,000,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114¾	.....	300

Par value of all stocks $100, with these exceptions: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, Morris & Essex, New York & Harlem, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Company, Reading common, first, and second preferred, Westinghouse Air Brake, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing and ditto first preferred $50 each; American Coal, Anaconda Copper, Guggenheim Exploration, and Tennessee Copper $25 each; Inspiration Consolidated Copper and Batopilas Mining $20 each; Alaska Gold Mines, Ray Consolidated Copper and Utah Copper $10 each; Chino Copper, Miami Copper, ore properties certificates of beneficial interest have no par value. †Including 2½ per cent. extra. ‡Including 1 per cent. extra. §Including 50c. extra. **On account of back dividends. ††Also 20 per cent. in scrip.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‹) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. (Admiralty.)

McComber ‹ Amagansett. N Y & N J Trans Co ‹ Pencoyd. Kohnweiler ‹ Brockton. US ‹ Union US ‹ Dalzelline. Cahill ‹ Olympic. White ‹ Baltic. Fill ‹ Cunard. LVRR ‹ Anchor Line. CRR of NJ ‹ Same. N Y C R R ‹ Same. Shamrock Tow ‹ Richard Peck. Red Star TAT ‹ Postal Tel. Guast. Sugar Co ‹ Mfg di Lar'ga. Winter ‹ Koranna.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J. (Equity.)

Case on. Hennessy ‹ Wine Growers. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. (Jury.)

Brothers ‹ L'wood Mfg. US ‹ Baler Silk. Halsted ‹ NY. NH, &c Sykes ‹ Agriati. Crane ‹ 1610 B'way Corp. Meyer ‹ NY. NH, &c. Seaman ‹ Same. Cary ‹ At. & Pac. Tea.

DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. (Jury.)

Case on. Cauble ‹ Central Vt. RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. L. P. Matthews, H. G. Guttman, R. A. Rutherford, C. J. Gleason, H. Lipsitz, J. Altschuler, Bond & Jaffe, M. Weinberg, Lien & Levy, H. Kugler, H. B. Roos, Thomas & Adelmy, W. A. Burr, Grant & Leavitt. Under objections: J. Backer, S. Ostrousky, D. Goldsmith, R. Betensky, Brown & Simon, W. E. Brookes, H. Adler, B. Solomon, A. & G. S. Kahn, Kaufman & Labensart. Adjourned cases: H. E. Schwartz, R. S. Oglesby, R. T. Haines. Involuntary case: Petition ‹ Refrigeration Corp. Motions: United Machinery Co., Feeney & Dennany Co., I. Brina, Menaker, Zeitlin & W., I. Meinick, Leather Goods Specialty Co., Skiower & Kirschbaum, B. Moss & Co., Pach & Rubin, A. A. Greenfield, F. Homan, Fraun & Oppenheim, J. Stein & Sons, Baum Dry Goods Co., Pelletier Co., P. J. Byrnes, Siegler & Pattiew, M. Beberfeld, Marritt Const. Co., Leavitt & Grant, W. F. Hamblin Const. Co., Lesser & Weinberger, I. Himler, Liveten & Moskowitz, S. Kaplan, J. Horowitz, B. Klosty, Franklin Press, O. Jarmulowsky, Star Cloak & Suit Co., W. McClintock & Co., S. Feinbloom, F. H. Mills, J. Gershgall, M. Rottner & Sons, Elias Goldberg, H. Chadderdon, Pulitzer Pub. Co., Raymond, Bassist & Co., G. Fallaro & Sons, Tobruck Const. Co., P. A. Neufeld, Franklin Press, F. G. Gavin, (2,) B. Simpson, J. Stein & Sons, (3,) N. Y. R. E. Security Co., (2,) Freeman Hess Co., H. D. Kleinman, Rockwell Furnace Co., Holms & Co., A. Rosenfeld, P. J. Tumminia, Albert Bros., N. Y. R. E. Sec. Co., (4,) L. Fautel & Co., Levy, Fox & Todd.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR:

People ‹ Arnstein, Imp. Darcy ‹ Presby Hosp. Niagara Woodwkg Co ‹ Oussani Con. et al. McCue ‹ B & R R. Fidelity & Dep. Co. ‹ Colby et al. Rodsvorski ‹ A Sugar Rfg. Wilcox ‹ Royal Arcanum. Sloman ‹ Star Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions.

Trowbridge ‹ Fox. In re Cowie. Kennedy ‹ Parfo. In re Zehnder (Intl Cotton Mills Corp.) People ex rel, Smith ‹ Waldo. In re Woodruff (Intl Cotton Mills). Loggins Ins. Ag'cy ‹ Moss. Farley ‹ Smith. Bertini ‹ Heymann. Devoe ‹ CNY. People ex rel, Geller ‹ Waldo. Gillies ‹ T. R. Smith & Co. Mimico ‹ Schweinler Pr. Crandall ‹ Purman. Teele ‹ Mayer. Simon ‹ Simon. In re Hall, &c. Mitteldeutsche Pk. ‹ Bosselman. Davis ‹ Fogarty. Am. Condiments ‹ Audit Co. Dean ‹ Dean. Pittel ‹ Pittel. Orr ‹ Fargo. Carby Som. Co. ‹ Gilliam. Birch ‹ Paterno Con Co. Aftmann Tannery Co. Same ‹ McKeon. People's Surety ‹ Mack Par. & Const. Thornton Bros. Co. ‹ Weinberg. O'Connell ‹ O'Connell. Hogan ‹ Hogan. Fardes ‹ Inter. Auto. Sacks ‹ Herb't & Huesgen Co. Roode ‹ Chester H Auto Serv. Same ‹ Same. Hepburn ‹ Same. Varga ‹ Varga. Melker ‹ Melker. Epstein ‹ Levy. Veit ‹ Cheek. McCaul ‹ Lenetska. Spiers ‹ Pokress. Daniel ‹ Kelly. Same ‹ same. Wacker ‹ Brown Realty McCreaner ‹ Cardinale Jablowich ‹ Ablowich. Himowich ‹ Werneke. Blair ‹ Blair. Nicola ‹ Bethany Baptist Ch. F. Miller Lumber Co ‹ Towner. Wittmann ‹ Becker. In re Sandhop Const. Co., &c. Faitante I. & S. Co. ‹ Tasker. American Play Co. ‹ Stalnach. Riley ‹ Rosenberg. Rothenberg ‹ Gr'nthal. Same ‹ Skinner. Pringlebons Boil ‹ CNY Westbury P'k ‹ Collet. Ferris ‹ McClenahan. Hall ‹ Doyle. Kimbark ‹ Wald'm'r Co In re Schiffer (Est. of Healy). Babson ‹ Barnheimer. Bryant ‹ Davis. In re McCarthy (Est. of Plohr). Reed ‹ S. & R. Const. Stevenson ‹ Dos Ros Y. State B. ‹ Berkowitz, Same ‹ Delli Paoli. La Chicotte ‹ O'Keefe. Lowe ‹ Forest Park Land In re Moltz Trim'ing. Kramer ‹ Kramer. Warner ‹ Morgan. Rewlecki ‹ Rubinowska. Marfree ‹ Baker. Washington ‹ Harriss. Ayres ‹ Ryke. W. A. Thomas Co. ‹ Rosenbaum.

PART II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—Motions. Fitchette ‹ Burns. In re E 236 & 237 Sts. In re Unnamed St. Fitchette ‹ Burns. Palmer ‹ Palmer. Clymer ‹ Clymer. Lord ‹ Lord. Rappaport ‹ Forman. Breyfogle ‹ Breyfogle. Wagner ‹ Wagner. Demurrers: Bowman ‹ Schults. Tachtadji ‹ Marcoglou. Reich ‹ Cochran. Undefended divorces: Obendorf ‹ Oberndorf. Kowarik ‹ Kowarik. Sampson ‹ Sampson. Kaplan ‹ Kaplan. Lemmert ‹ Lemmert. Sielchi ‹ Sielchi. Preferred causes: Pub Bk CNY ‹ London. Millard ‹ Harper. Spooner ‹ Spooner. Cent Trust ‹ Falck. Atlas G Rlty ‹ Diam'd. General calendar: Reilly ‹ Frias. Berata ‹ Riva. Sperry & Hutch ‹ Stutz Grassi ‹ CNY. Tax Lien ‹ Durrell. Seinfeld ‹ Tuzzo. Schnitzler ‹ Distler.

PART IV., case on; PART VI., case on; PART VIII., clear.

PART V., case on; PART VII., case on;

PART VI.—Cardozo, J.

CERTIORARI CASES.

People ex rel Moses ‹ Purdy. People ex rel Rossbach ‹ Purdy. People ex rel Shattuck ‹ Purdy. People ex rel Mandel ‹ Purdy. Same ‹ Same. People ex rel Solomon ‹ Same. People ex rel Munhard ‹ Same. People ex rel Woodbury ‹ Same. People ex rel Solomon ‹ Same. People ex rel Fisher ‹ Same. People ex rel Behne ‹ Same. People ex rel Hesse ‹ Same. Peo ex rel Bache ‹ Same People ex rel Robinson Estate ‹ Same. Case on.

PART II.—Erlanger, J. Tullman ‹ Arns. Spooner ‹ Spooner. Goldberg ‹ N.Y. C. & H. R. RR. Co. The Mutual Bk ‹ Slede. Harrington ‹ Stallo. Case on.

PART III.—Amend, J. Deaton ‹ Martin. Jennings ‹ Degnon Con. Co. Shapiro ‹ Ave Cosch Co Dayton ‹ 3d Av RR Co. Felberbaum ‹ Union Ry Co. of N. Y. De Vito ‹ N Y C & H RR. Co. Katz ‹ Fishman. Gilman ‹ Jones. Childs ‹ White. Davis ‹ Hill. Klepak ‹ Prosser. Harris ‹ Coon. Miller ‹ Bolsol. Heller ‹ Ganger. Fitchett ‹ Donahue. Brauer ‹ Lawrence. Wills ‹ Concealed Transom Lift Co. Grose ‹ Same. Prince ‹ Int Marine Co. CNY ‹ B H RR Co. Case on. Sandringham Hotel Co ‹ CNY. Park & Tilford ‹ Same. Gorchman ‹ N Y C & H RR Co. McCabe ‹ NYC & HRR. McCabe ‹ Same. Harrison ‹ Same. Gilmartin ‹ Same. Brandik ‹

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERG CAFE AND HOTEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered in this court on the 16th day of January, 1914, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt offers for sale the property described below, and will receive sealed bids therefor at the office of his attorneys, Yankauer and Davidson, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of January, 1914, at 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver and creditors are invited to attend at said time and consider the bids. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the receiver within two days after the acceptance of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Separate bids or a combined bid for any two or more of the parcels of property below set forth can be submitted. The property to be sold consists of the following:

Parcel No. 1. All the right, title and interest of the bankrupt and of the receiver in and to the unexpired term of a certain lease running to the 31st day of May, 1933 of the buildings and premises known as No. 14 Duane Street and No. 2 New Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, subject to all arrears now due or that may become due under the terms of the lease, including the charges for the period during which said premises were occupied by the receiver, and also subject to all liens and incumbrances of every nature, kind and description.

No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to all the fittings, furnishings and equipment, chinaware, glassware, kitchen utensils, tables, chairs and chattels of every kind, nature and description, excluding food supplies contained in the premises above mentioned, and excluding the cash registers and one Mosler safe now on the premises.

No. 3. All the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the stock of wines, liquors, beer, food supplies, cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos contained in said premises.

No. 4. Any right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the liquor license pertaining to said premises.

Creditors and others will please take notice that if the receiver shall reject any or all of the bids submitted to him the property remaining unsold will be offered for sale at public auction on the premises, in which event due notice thereof will be given.

Dated New York, January 21st, 1914.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver,
43 Exchange Place, New York City.
YANKAUER and DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEATHER GOODS SPECIALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 19,247.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated January 16th, 1914, Abraham S. Gilbert, the Receiver in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of trunks, bags, suitcases, leather goods, leather specialties and novelties, umbrellas, canes, &c.; show cases, fixtures, furniture, safes, &c., now contained in the premises of the above-named bankrupt at No. 49 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The above-described property may be inspected on the premises on January 21, 22, 23, and 24, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property, assets, and effects, in bulk or as an entirety, may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 43 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 12 o'clock noon, January 26th, 1914, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves with reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or the order of Abraham S. Gilbert, Receiver, or cash for at least 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 49 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on the 28th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Further particulars in regard to said sale and the property to be sold may be obtained from the receiver or his attorney.

Dated, New York, January 19, 1914.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT, Receiver,
48 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Attorney for Receiver, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CARL GLUCKSMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 17,628.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of John M. Woolsey, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, No. 539 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

The property to be sold consists of two oil paintings, one Cain and Abel, painted by David, (over 100 years old,) and the other a Sea Storm, painted by Vernet, (over 100 years old.)

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, January 12, 1914.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES KLEIN CO., Bankrupt.—No. 16,725.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles F. Noyes, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rule and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 539 Broadway, New York City, on January 26, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

A description of the property to be sold is as follows: Jewelry and semi-precious stones.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, January 12, 1914.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
THOMAS FLEMING WALSH, Attorney for Trustee, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH C. LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Feb. 2d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 201 West 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's furnishings, shirts, collars, ties, underwear, cash register, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Jan. 31st, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ARTHUR L. FULLMAN, Receiver.
WILLIAM F. CARELL, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX HOLTZER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Jan. 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2 W. 14th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, furs, ladies' wearing apparel, electric fixtures, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.,

SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
H. & J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN STEIN and SAMUEL STEIN, individually and trading as STEIN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 552 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of suspenders, suspender trimmings, buckles, leather goods, elastic webbing, cane and fancy boxes, both paper and wood, machinery, safe, office fixtures, accounts, &c.

CHARLES H. STOLL, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK C. GEVIN, trading as F. C. GEVIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 26th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of raincoats, fixtures, &c.

JACOB SHAPIRO, Receiver.
OTTO A. SAMUELS, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HON. Charles L. Guy, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated January 16th, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Co-operative Trunk & Bag Company, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at No. 31 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me at the office of my attorney, William S. Evans, No. 46 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1914.

Dated, New York, January 17th, 1914.

ARTHUR B. KELLY,
Assignee for the benefit of all creditors of the Co-operative Trunk & Bag Company.
WILLIAM S. EVANS,
Attorney for the assignee, No. 46 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated, New York, January 17th, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEWART M. HUNT, Bankrupt.

Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this Court I, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on the 7th day of February, 1914, at 11 o'clock, at Montrose, Westchester County, and State of New York, the premises directed by said order to be sold, to-wit:

All of the right, title, and interest of John J. Totten, Clinton F. Ferris, and Edward J. Wilson, as Trustees in Bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, and all the right, title, and interest of the above named bankrupt in and to the premises therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, and all machinery connected or attached to said buildings and property situate at Montrose, in the Town of Cortlandt, County of Westchester, and State of New York, on the easterly side of New York and Albany Post Road, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southwesterly corner of the premises hereby conveyed and adjoining land of School District No. 15 said point being at the end; thence running northerly along said New York and Albany Post Road, one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly three hundred (300) feet to a small apple tree; thence southerly and parallel to the first described course, fifty (50) feet to a stone wall and property of said School District No. 15; thence westerly with said stone wall to the point or place of beginning, containing all the land within said bounds, be said dimensions more or less, together with all and singularly tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging to the said property.

Dated New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

JOHN J. TOTTEN,
CLINTON F. FERRIS,
EDWARD J. WILSON,
Trustees.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustees, No. 64 William St., New York City, N. Y.

For the information of prospective purchasers, there is a mortgage upon the said property amounting to the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) principal, which may remain or not, at the option of the purchaser. All interest to date of deed, and all taxes on the property, will be allowed by the Trustees out of the purchase price. The wife of the bankrupt will release her dower and accept a sum in gross in full satisfaction of her interest therein.

For any further information regarding the same apply to WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustees, No. 64 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
or
NATHAN P. BUSHNELL,
Attorney for Bankrupt, Peekskill, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN J. ROONEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, J. Newcomb Blackman, receiver in bankruptcy of John J. Rooney, bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of talking machines, phonographs, records, sheet music, skates, photographic supplies, office furniture, and fixtures.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises of the bankrupt, No. 1,983 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from January 22 to January 24, 1914, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the attorneys for receiver, Palmer & Serles, at their office, on the 7th floor, No. 46 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of January, 1914, at which time and place bids will be opened by them, and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per centum of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction on the premises, 1,983 Broadway, by said receiver, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 30th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the deposits accompanying the sealed bids will be returned within twenty-four hours after said bids have been opened.

J. NEWCOMB BLACKMAN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
PALMER & SERLES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 46 Cedar Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS WILSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein by Honorable Julius M. Mayer, United States District Court Judge, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 2d day of February, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 63 Amsterdam Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the property of the above named bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, silverware, cut glass, show cases, safe, and fixtures.

The property may be inspected on Jan. 31, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on the morning of the sale.

Dated Jan. 24, 1914.

JAMES R. SLOANE, Receiver.
ABRAHAM A. KOTZEN, Attorney for Receiver, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. M. GOLDBERG CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur sets, dresses, skirts, &c.

Inspection Feb. 2 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EUGENE L. STEVENS EDICK, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDAY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,193.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UTILITY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Utility Printing and Publishing Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said The Utility Printing and Publishing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 24th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN S. LICHT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herman S. Licht of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Herman S. Licht was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 24th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN J. ROONEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, J. Newcomb Blackman, receiver in bankruptcy of John J. Rooney, bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of talking machines, phonographs, records, sheet music, skates, photographic supplies, office furniture, and fixtures.

The above-described property may be inspected on the premises of the bankrupt, No. 1,983 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from January 22 to January 24, 1914, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Sealed bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the attorneys for receiver, Palmer & Serles, at their office, on the 7th floor, No. 46 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of January, 1914, at which time and place bids will be opened by them, and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per centum of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction on the premises, 1,983 Broadway, by said receiver, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 30th day of January, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the deposits accompanying the sealed bids will be returned within twenty-four hours after said bids have been opened.

J. NEWCOMB BLACKMAN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
PALMER & SERLES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 46 Cedar Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS WILSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein by Honorable Julius M. Mayer, United States District Court Judge, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 2d day of February, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 63 Amsterdam Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the property of the above named bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, silverware, cut glass, show cases, safe, and fixtures.

The property may be inspected on Jan. 31, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on the morning of the sale.

Dated Jan. 24, 1914.

JAMES R. SLOANE, Receiver.
ABRAHAM A. KOTZEN, Attorney for Receiver, 51 Chambers St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. M. GOLDBERG CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur sets, dresses, skirts, &c.

Inspection Feb. 2 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

EUGENE L. STEVENS EDICK, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDAY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,193.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE UTILITY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Utility Printing and Publishing Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said The Utility Printing and Publishing Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 24th, 1914.

NO. 19,367.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN S. LICHT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Herman S. Licht of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Herman S. Licht was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 24th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CARL SAHR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Dec. 29th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SOLOMON KAMSLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Kamsler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE J. HUMPHRYS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Humphrys, bankrupt, his filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2nd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,016.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ROSEN and ANNIE ROSEN, individually, and doing business under the firm name of JOSEPH ROSEN and ANNIE ROSEN, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Joseph Rosen and Annie Rosen, individually, and doing business under the firm name of Joseph Rosen and Annie Rosen, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph Rosen and Annie Rosen, individually, and doing business under the firm name of Joseph Rosen and Annie Rosen, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 24, 1914.

NO. 19,284.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM DEUTSCHMEISTER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Abraham Deutschmeister was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 24, 1914.

NO. 19,288.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD TARLOW, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leopold Tarlow of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1914, the said Leopold Tarlow was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 26th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—INTER-FRATERNAL REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Inter-Fraternal Realty and Development Co., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated January 19, 1914, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LEWIS FLAUNLACHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Jan. 23, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WALKER, Bankrupt.—No. 17,084.

Notice is hereby given that John H. Walker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 23d, 1914.

NO. 18,658.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS SURAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Suran, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 29th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HARRY SLEEP, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Jan. 20, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:15 | Sun sets, 5:10 | Moon sets, 5:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:40	8:18	1:30	2:08
Governors Island	8:03	8:43	2:00	2:36
Hell Gate	9:53	10:32	3:40	4:16

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 25.

SS Savoie, Havre, Jan. 17.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Jan. 15.
SS Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, Jan. 11.
SS Dora, Norfolk, Jan. 24.
SS Idaho, Hull, Jan. 3.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
SS Northumbra, St. Lucia, Jan. 15.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Memphian	Manchester	Jan. 10
Nickerie	Paramaribo	Jan. 14
Lindenhall	Lisbon	Jan. 9
Erdrani	Swansea	Jan. 10
Galileo	Hull	Jan. 10
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
San Urbano	Southampton	Jan. 14
Albingia	Haiti	Jan. 21
Guiana	St. Thomas	Jan. 21
San Juan	San Juan	Jan. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan. 21
El Occidente	Galveston	Jan. 20
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 23
Rochambeau	Havre	Jan. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

California	Glasgow	Jan. 17
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 17
George Washington	Bremen	Jan. 17
Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan. 17
Narragansett	London	Jan. 13
Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 17
Hova	Boulogne	Jan. 20
Harmonides	Barbados	Jan. 19
Havana	Havana	Jan. 24
Grayson	San Juan	Jan. 21
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	Jan. 21
Taormina	Naples	Jan. 14
Michigan	Antwerp	Jan. 14
Stiklestad	Gibraltar	Jan. 14
Christopher	Barbados	Jan. 20
Mineric	Barbados	Jan. 17
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	Jan. 22
Tenadores	Port Limon	Jan. 21
Oruba	Antilla	Jan. 24
Guantanamo	Tampico	Jan. 19
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 22
Comal	Mobile	Jan. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Cincinnati, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples		12:00 M.
Fort Antonio, Jamaica		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Tyr, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

*Mails close at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 25.

SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 615 miles E. at S. A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 625 miles E. at 9:30 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Anchor Line.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 720 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. Holland America Line.
SS Minnetonka, London to New York, was 640 miles E. at 10:30 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 866 miles S. at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 233 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 102 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 90 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 410 miles S. of Sandy Hook at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 250 miles N. of Tybee Bar at noon.
SS Guiana, Demerara to New York, was 332 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 5 P. M.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 36 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 423 miles S. E. of Ambrose at 8 A. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 270 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 27 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Bantu, Buenos Aires to New York, was 460 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Queenstown, Jan. 25.
SS Cleveland, at Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
SS Capac, at Guayaquil, Jan. 25.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Cherbourg, Jan. 24.
SS Carmania, from Queenstown, Jan. 25.
SS Finland, from Dover, Jan. 25.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, Jan. 24.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britan and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 27, SS Campania, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Majestic.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 30, SS George Washington.
France—Closes at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Majestic.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 7, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 27, SS Vaderland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 31, SS Caronia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 26, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 27, SS Cincinnati, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 30, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Jan. 29
Hawaii (via San

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tax Stands on Fancy Muslin—Rockingham Ware Defined.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest by P. K. Wilson & Son, under the Tariff act of 1897, on fancy scrim and madras muslin, returned for duty as colored cotton cloth at 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 305, and at 2 cents per square yard additional for extra threads forming a figure, under Paragraph 315.

The importers asserted that the fabrics were not colored, but as they failed to submit evidence beyond the Appraiser's report Judge Cooper sustained the Collector.

Hartley Brothers & Hall won on breeches paste, returned as an earthy or mineral substance at 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 95 of the old law. It was shown to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 480, as an unenumerated manufactured article. The Department of Justice agreed.

A protest by L. Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company, Boston, involving Rockingham earthenware, was sustained in part. The merchandise was assessed under Paragraph 93 of the act of 1909 at 60 per cent. ad valorem, as decorated earthenware. The importers asserted that all should pay 40 per cent., under Paragraph 92, as Rockinghamware. The board held that a portion was properly taxed.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—A pear-shaped emerald cabochon pendant, surrounded by diamonds, platinum chain, Saturday night, Jan. 17, 11 P. M. to 3 A. M., between Sherry's and 140 West 55th, thence to Healy's, 66th St. and return; $100 reward; no questions. Miss JOAN SAWYER, 140 West 55th St.

LOST—A pearl shirtstud between Hotel Plaza and Metropolitan Opera House, on Wednesday evening; liberal reward. W. K. Launt, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Leather fob with gold coin; keepsake; Stern Brothers, Knickerbocker Hotel, Wallick's restaurant; reward. Cross, 266 5th Av.

LOST—Pendant diamond earring at Waldorf-Astoria, evening January 21; reward. Mrs. W. H. Ely, 47 West 57th St.

LOST.—Gold rosary, name on cross, Jan. 18; reward. Mary L. McMahon, 2,426 University Av., Bronx. Tremont 5524R.

LOST—Alaska Yukon Exposition fob, between 42d St. and 155th St. "L" station; reward. Telford, 30 Gold St.

LOST.—8th Av., 25th-120th, 119th and Amsterdam, diamond sunburst; reward. 414 West 120th, D 5.

LOST.—Saturday evening, diamond horseshoe pin; reward. Schermerhorn, room 512, 7 East 42d St.

LOST—Silver watch and chain; scarf pin; no questions asked; reward. R 189 Times.

LOST—Gray 'possum muff, between Dec. 19-20; reward. Return 135 East 36th St.

$900 REWARD

for pearl and diamond cluster earring, lost Jan. 23, between East 37th St. and Broadway and 39th St.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

STRAYED.—From 51 East 34th St., on Saturday night, Jan. 24, a small Yorkshire terrier with name of C. F. Watson, South Orange, N. J., on collar. A suitable reward will be paid on return of dog to the above address.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Private residence for sale. 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

Executors Sale.—Two-family house; 235 East 62d St. For particulars see R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Modern new semi-bungalow at Queens, L. I., N. Y. City; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 4 minutes from express station; restricted, high and healthy; tennis courts; easy terms to good party. Owner, Room 505, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3877 Cortlandt.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BUY NOW.

Acres or plots at Rye, N. Y.; fronting Forest and Apawamis Ave.; unsurpassed location and surroundings; extended water view; all improvements available. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

For sale, cheap, Fordham Road, 126 West, elegant 10-room modern brick dwelling, facing park; bay front. Owner, Hopkin, 3,295 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Westfield—Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, steam heat, water, gas, walks, decorations, &c.; new, on plot of 10,000 square feet; near depot and trolley; $4,375. Terms like rent. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Commuting farms and modern bungalows right near station, with city improvements; open fireplace, &c.; thirty minutes out; express; quarter acres up; ask for list. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—On account of poor health I wish to dispose of my country home, consisting of twelve acres of improved land, pleasant location on two public roads, modern built house of eight rooms, with water in house; barn good size, water in barn; outbuildings new; all in good repair; stock and tools; near good city market and State road; rural delivery and telephone. C. L. Squires, owner, Branford, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Long Island development, high class, for sale, or might exchange; rare opportunity; brokers note. Elliott, Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let; near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—First loft at 650 Broadway, (Bleecker St.,) at very reasonable rental.

DESIRABLE SITES.

WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER. Vacant Lots Convenient and Well Located; LARGE LOFTS, FACING EAST RIVER. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Two-story stable and wagon room, covering plot 52x141 ft.; fronting on King, Greenwich and Washington Sts.; to rent for term of years from May 1. Room 1,801, 302 Broadway.

We are open for a loft between 22d and 28th Sts., 50x100; could use office and stock room fixture on premises; would sub-lease if reasonable. Define Raincoat Co., 54 East 11th St.

Two light lofts, 50x95, with or without power, non-fireproof; also one loft, 50x90, with power, fireproof building. A. Happell, 408 East 93d St.

Desk room, modern office building, on Fulton St., within half block of Subway and Hudson Terminal. C. C. Goss, 172 Fulton St.

17-19-21 WEST 31ST ST.

Several large stores at rentals from $720 & up. WM. HARVEY SUPERINTENDENT.

BEST SMALL OFFICE on 5th Av.; front, sunny, airy; new oak furniture; rent reasonable. POWELL, 235 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $22, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Riverside Drive, (convenient to 96th St. Subway.)—Seven large, light rooms, two baths; beautifully furnished; player piano; three months or longer; $225 month. 2567—Riverside.

39th, 52 West.—Suite, two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, telephone extension; suitable for studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

Nicely furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths, conveniently located, available Feb. 15. Apply Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner of Broadway, Apartment 4 C.

Costly furnished four rooms, kitchen, mahogany, Oriental rugs; near Drive; $65. Apply Superintendent, 311 West 95th.

East Side.

127 EAST 72D.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; excellent restaurant; from $7 weekly. Tel 130 Lenox.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

561 West 147th, (The Edwin.)—Modern elevator building; corner apartment of outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; six-room apartment; also a handsome eight-room doctor's apartment; moderate. Owner on premises and 216.

Beautiful Riverside apartment, 4 rooms; furniture optional; southern exposure. Phone 7690 Spring.

Sublet, possession immediately, beautiful 6-room apartment, 220 W. 98th; manager on premises.

East Side.

6 ROOMS.—$31.00, first floor, 1,127 Park Ave. and 91st St.

Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S APTS.,

130 to 148 St. Paul's Place, Flatbush, one block from Church Av. Station on Brighton Beach Road; four and five room fireproof apartments; switchboard, shower, and all modern improvements; rents, $32 to $50.

THE MARTELLA APTS.,

719-723 8th Av., Prospect Pk. Slope Section.

One-half New York rent; 10 minutes from New York; excellent location on Brooklyn Heights; 11 Monroe Place; attractive, new; every convenience; service; one, two, and three rooms, with baths.

$42 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42.

6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 904-906 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Mortgage Loans.

$25,000 second mortgage, payable in one or two years in monthly installments; title company appraisal $200,000; savings bank first mortgage $110,000; net income, $18,000 per annum; unusually gilt-edged proposition. Write or call Room 1,325, Singer Building, hours, 10 to 3.

$70,000 on first mortgage at 5% and 5½%, in amounts between $1,000 and $7,000. Byrnes, 774 East 179th St.

Abundance estates money for Manhattan mortgage loans. Owners only. 400 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TWO ENTIRE BUILDINGS

518-26 WEST 55TH ST.
THROUGH TO
525-33 WEST 54TH ST.

94,000 Sq. Feet At 20c Per Sq. Foot

Will Rent or Sell Entire, or Divide.
Exceptional Light, Elevators, Steam Power Available.
JACOB NEW REALTY CO.,
358 WEST 58TH ST.
'Phone 1769 Col. or your own Broker

STORE and BASEMENT

(4,751 SQ. FT.) (4,638 SQ. FT.)
TO RENT,

2004-8 Broadway AT 68TH STREET

Apply
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE LOFTS

for office and commercial purposes, steam heat, elevator service, and all the latest improvements; low rental; 78-80 and 162-104 Greenwich St., near Wall and Rector Streets. D. J. Faour & Brothers, 63 Washington Street, or your agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

5 East 45

(Maison Arthur)
Restaurant on Premises.
2 Rooms & Bath
With Light and Service.
WILLIAM S. DENISON & CO.,
150 Nassau St.
Phone 3733 Beekman.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large, Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS
$1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x28
Dining Rooms.14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

Sublet Unfurnished

5-room Elevator Apartment

at greatly reduced rental. Apply Supt., Shelburne Hall, 110 Morningside Drive, cor. 121st.

385 room apartments, extra large outside rooms; shower baths, ranges with broilers, porcelain tubs, electric light, gas, telephone; rents $22 and $32. 550-552 West 174th St., corner of Audubon Av.

4&5 room apartments, large, light rooms, modern equipment; a model house; one block from Subway station and one-half block from street car line. Rents $26 and $32. Apply Supt., 510 West 155th St.

BROOKLYN.

HALF NEW YORK RENTS

7 & 15 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.

High-class elevator apartment house; latest up-to-date conveniences; telephone in every apartment; hardwood floors. Block from Albany Ave. Station, Fulton St.

4 Rooms $32.00 5 Rooms $37.50
6 Rooms $45.00 7 Rooms $50.00

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 Rooms and Bath $2.00 PER DAY or 66c per Room at 61-65 E. 59th St.

Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

FINDING MONEY

January 22d, 1914.

The New York Times:

Not long ago I lost a card case containing a considerable sum of money, with no means of identification. I advertised in The New York Times Lost and Found column, and it gives me pleasure to state that through the unusual service of The Times the card case and contents have been returned to me intact.

KATHERINE D. ATHEY,
60 Wall St., New York.

Business Opportunities.

Forty cents a line.

Automobile body building, repair, paint, and blacksmith shop for sale with good-will and assets, or will consider partnership; splendid opportunity for good mechanical salesman familiar with trade; principals only; investigation invited; $10,000 least cash required. Loder, Thirty Church.

Wanted—Some one to invest $10,000 in the production of new play; well-known actor in leading role; play has all qualities of great success; appeals to brain and heart; artistic atmosphere; brilliant dialogue, romance, humor, and pathos. Address A 159 Times.

Exceptional opportunity offered gentleman with capital take half interest in corporation ready to start business importing tropical products, contracts with plantations on hand netting $61,045; give ago, former position. A. P., 165 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Some one to invest $5,000 in production of comedy drama; clean, wholesome play of heart and home; has appealed to all classes of theatregoers; clever characterizations, humor, pathos, romance, and adventure. Address A 160 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for man of means to invest in legitimate going business; paid-up capital of $100,000, requiring $20,000-$25,000 additional to meet unusual extension; rigid exchange of investigation; agents not considered. D 118 Times.

Wood working shop for sale, including good-will and assets; established 21 years, business averaged $35,000 annually; principals only; investigation invited; $10,000 least cash required. Loder, Thirty Church.

Roof and sides of building to rent for advertising purposes; facing Queensboro Bridge. Hrovda Company, 430 East 59th St.

Zahn & Kerr, 206 Broadway, offer picture theatre; bargain; $1,000 cash; $50 net weekly trial; 600-seat house; excellent business; $2,000 cash; building propositions.

EMPLOY the unemployed. Small capital needed. Spare time. 27 mail order plans. Send for particulars. Dept. F, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Best-equipped saloon and restaurant in Greater New York for sale; long lease; free rent; chance of a lifetime to right party. John L. Hammond, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Wanted—Publisher for magazine article entitled "Two Tremendous Trifles"; subject, walking and talking; a timely article of great interest. A 162 Times.

Partner with about $3,000 for high-class, profitable financial business; university man preferred; references exchanged. D 876 Times Downtown.

Motion picture theatres; 300 seats upward; conservative propositions; investigation granted. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

LADIES' HATS.

Salesman and foreman entering manufacturing want partner with $3,000. N 340 Times Downtown.

Unusual opportunity to invest or become interested in well-established business. Address Principal, D 376 Times Downtown.

Small private boarding house for sale; lower Seventies; permanent people; well established business; fully equipped. N 16 Times.

Business Notices.

Forty cents a line.

MULTIGRAPHING,
FACSIMILE LETTERS, ADDRESSING, MAILING; SUPERIOR WORK; LOWEST PRICES. "COSMO" LETTER CO., 2,297 Seventh Av. 'Phone 8022 Morning.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1832. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 119 Nassau. Room 1,019.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1047. Nell, 50 Pine.

For Sale.—Entire plant, fixtures; also 1,500 yards piece goods, including fine serges. Superior, 64 East 11th St.

All kinds of chairs re-seated. Albert Kreinhop, Summit Av., Westfield, N. J.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, single, double; private bath; steam; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

53D ST., EAST, 37 and 52.—Suite with private bath; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Sunny front parlor; running water; also room and bath; phone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; board gentlemen or families; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

30TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (Hotel La Grange.)—Choice accommodations; double rooms, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; steam heated; superior cuisine.

63D ST., 23-30.—Large corner room; also single room; excellent board.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished meals served in rooms; exceptionally well-appointed house; suit particular people desiring exclusiveness.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; PARLOR DINING.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Superior board; double rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; single rooms; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms with bath; all conveniences. Telephone 8968 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large sunny room; newly decorated; running water; refined surroundings; references.

75TH 38 WEST.—Second floor, single or suite, suitable for gentlemen or family; vacated by family going South; also sunny hall room; Southern cooking, home comforts, moderate terms, references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-heated, attractive room, with dressing room; choice table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, also single room, with board; references.

78TH ST., 301 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; home cooking; steam heat; electricity; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large front room; suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; private bath, electricity; French cuisine excellent.

80TH ST., 206-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor, dining room; table guests; reasonable

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Single rooms; excellent table; parlor-floor dining; telephone; reference.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; steam, electricity, unusually good meals; telephone; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent table; references exchanged.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; electric light; excellent table; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; convenient "L"; telephone; references.

867 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

near 157th St. Subway; NOT A BOARDING HOUSE, but conducted to make it a comfortable home for A FEW PEOPLE of refinement, at VERY MODERATE rates; steam heated; private bath; unobstructed view of Hudson. Tel. 2362—Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (127th St.)—Beautiful large front room; private bath; dressing room; sunny square room; excellent board. 3753 Morning. Apt. 4B.

WEST END, 524, (86th Subway).—Floor, rooms, single, suite; excellent table; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large, sunny room; running water; telephone, bath; $6; references.

30TH ST., (151 Lexington Av.)—Large, light room, suitable for one or two persons; well heated; running water; telephone; private house.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, $12; medium size, bath, $4.50.

58D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; suitable two people; unusual conveniences; electricity; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,336, Near 93th St.—Parlor suitable manicure or chiropodist; also large rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 586. — HOMELIKE ROOMS; BREAKFAST; REFERENCES; SELECT.

MADISON AV., 175, Near 34th.—Room suitable two gentlemen or business women.

West Side.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; every convenience; private house; $4.00 up.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Warm, attractive rooms; hot water; telephone; private house.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large sunny clean rooms; private bath; well furnished; telephone.

22D ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable single room for business man; refined home surroundings; reasonable. Zimmerman.

22D ST., 161 WEST.—Large, suny front room; comfortable home; excellent table; reasonable; refined.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; comfortable, warm rooms; conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (NEAR BROADWAY.)—COMFORTABLE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HEATED ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; RESPECTABLE COUPLES; TELEPHONE; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience. 6236 Columbus.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful suite, rooms, steam, hot water, private baths, telephone.

58TH ST. 128 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; WELL HEATED; CONVENIENCES.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, sunny rooms; private bath; select. 8826 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, with or without private baths; references; telephone.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive apartment, (near Broadway;) telephone, shower; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Extra large, handsome front rooms; conveniences; telephone; Subway, "L"; reasonable.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with running water; references.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone; beautifully furnished; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Medium rooms, lavatory, bathroom adjoining; modern; private house; electricity.

73D, 103 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with private bath; telephone; Subway.

72D ST., 208 WEST.—Large room, private bath; front parlor; medium room; telephone.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private house; electricity; hot water heating; references.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; smaller room; gentlemen; telephone.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Suites, with bath; single rooms; board optional; reasonable; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated, double, second-story front room; also smaller room.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large sunny room; all conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Responsible gentleman can rent elegantly furnished room; all conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful small room, near Subway; home comfort; reasonable; references.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large and small attractive furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; reasonable. Tel. 8750—Schuyler.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful front room; scrupulously clean; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small, outside rooms; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 146 WEST.—Light, clean, comfortable; electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; also single room; reasonable.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private family; telephone; references.

93D, 63 WEST.—Desirable warm, sunny rooms; large, small; homelike; lavatories; telephone.

95TH ST., 68 WEST.—All conveniences; bath, running water; low rent; housekeeping if desired.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Desirable rooms, singly, ensuite; excellent board; "L," Subway. Fick.

96TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished front room; high-class apartment. Linz.

95TH ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; private family. D 110 Times.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway Subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large room; private bath, parquet floors, Oriental rugs, electricity, vacuum cleaning; only refined professional party considered; highest references exchanged. 2067 Riverside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, attractive, single room; elevator apartment; comfortable, clean. Tomlinson.

102D, 254 WEST.—Attractive single room; adjoining bath; private house; refined neighborhood.

103D, 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen, married couple; breakfast optional; phone. Meyer.

103D, 145 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private house; convenient neighborhood; telephone; references.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptional single room, adjoining bath; modern, reasonable. Apt. 16.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Nice, light room; bath, 'phone; all conveniences; for gentlemen. Buchler.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Amsterdam.)—Large outside room; 4 windows; high class; smaller; moderate; 2D.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Pleasant light room for gentleman; modern elevator apt. Apt. 19.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Apt. 3, desirably furnished, medium room; all conveniences; gentleman; select; reasonable.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Rare opportunity those desiring high-class furnished rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Columbia University; light outside room; bath, shower; electricity; elevator; telephone. Lyman.

115TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; elevator, shower, telephone. Apartment 41.

119TH, 420 WEST, (near Columbia University.)—Large sunny room, southern exposure; attractively furnished; 2 large closets; high-class elevator apartment house; telephone; references exchanged. Apt. 69.

122D, 201 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, warm, outside rooms in corner apartment; private family; convenient to Subway, elevated road; restaurant; references; $3. Halleck.

122D, 135 WEST.—Double front rooms; southern exposure; adjoining bath; private; modern; reasonable.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 501 WEST.—Front room, bath, in quiet apartment; $4 weekly. Keating.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $5.00. Apartment 21.

126TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $7-$15 weekly, including Turkish bath.

127TH ST.—Newly furnished room; running water; in business woman's artistic elevator apartment; privilege of kitchen. Apartment 64, 191 Clermont Av.

127TH, 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; moderate rates.

128TH, 64 WEST.—Two exceptionally cosy rooms; kitchen privileges; improvements; ground floor. Firth.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean, comfortable front room; gentlemen; elevator. Apt. 27.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; Subway; references.

168TH ST., 550 WEST.—$5 per week; sunny, furnished room, with breakfast; all conveniences; private family; Subway; references. Eckstein.

STEAM heated, sunny, single room; board optional; business woman. Tel. 6449-R. River.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88. — Attractive sunny room; private apartment; modern conveniences; refined surroundings.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

Japanese gentleman wants room; homelike family; no other roomers; above 110th St.; references. Write F. A., Times, Harlem.

Help Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

COOK.—First-class colored cook; private family; good bread and pie maker; coarse washing, ironing; good city reference; honest, sober; sleep in; state wages. C Times.

FILING CLERKS.—Large insurance company invites applications from women of mature experience in filing; desirable position for proper person; state age and experience. Box D 222 Times.

FILING CLERK.—Always in demand. Call or write for particulars regarding our course. New York School of Filing, 37 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—First-class colored laundress, chambermaid; private family; fine lingerie, clothing; good city reference; honest, sober, sleep in; state wages. D Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted a young English girl as nursery governess in children's home in New Jersey. Apply at 233 East 17th St., N. Y.

NURSE MAID wanted for child; personal city reference required. Apply 318 West 100th St.

OPERATORS, experienced, on ladies' fine straw hats; Wilcox & Gibbs machines. Kearny Hat Works, 181-189 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

THREE INTELLIGENT, REFINED WOMEN, ambitious to earn $25 to $50 weekly, interviewing parents and teachers in behalf of educational club movement; experience unnecessary, but good character and tact requisite; salary and commission; dignified, uplifting work, strongly indorsed by leaders of thought, organizing tour for California; only earnest, serious women need apply. Call after 2, Home and School Educational Society, 37 East 30th St.

TRIMMERS, MILLINERS; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
SCHWARTZ'S,
685 8TH AV., NEAR 43D ST., N. Y.

Instruction.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
7 West 42d St., opp. the Library.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, SECRETARIAL WORK, ENGLISH.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

AN ENERGETIC MAN may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N.Y.

BOY, 16 years, for office work. Call Monday, 10 o'clock, 69 Bank St.

DANCERS.—Expert dancers wanted; good salary. Apply to Louis Martin, 1,845 Broadway.

DISHWASHER WANTED.—$7 a week. 755 7th Ave.

DOCTOR as interne in a sanitorium; pay $50 a month and board, room, and laundry; must be a single man, a recent graduate, and a Protestant. Address Box 81, Millbrook, N. Y.

MANAGER WANTED.—A first-class furniture man, capable of managing store 150 miles from New York; state age, references and salary expected. Address "Furniture," Room 219, 147 4th Ave.

MANAGER.—First-class furniture man; one capable to manage store at Troy, N. Y.; state age, experience, reference, salary expected. Address Furniture, Room 219, 147 4th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Remunerative employment for well-dressed men over 40 selling household necessity direct to consumer; all sales based on introduction from one customer to other; commission. Schoenfeld, 58 West 125th.

SALESMAN.—For popular line of ladies' dresses for Pennsylvania; commission basis; expenses advanced; state experience and references to get attention. D 122 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, traveling West, for attractive side line of hand-made infants' wear; commission. 35 Broadway, Room 60.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman on kimonos. National Negligee, 83 Washington St. Commission.

Instruction.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 301C Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Schools.

Thirty cents a line.

French lessons by native Frenchman; college graduate; speaking English and Spanish; rapid progress; personal method; hour-and-a-half lessons at pupil's residence, $1.50. Legros, 347 West 37th St.

Dancing.

Society's latest twirls rapidly taught at home. One-step, tango, hesitation, refined, by personal attention. Private or en classe. Eugenia Christian, 611 West End. 6732 Riverside.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady. Mlle Mindere, 113 West 76th. Tel. Schuyler 10021.

Modern dances taught, private or class. Miss Hilton, 268 West 72d St.; 3016 Col.

Modern dances taught privately. Miss Mae, 118 East 29th. Madison Square 5858.

Dancing.—First door west Vanderbilt Hotel. Eleanor Arthur. Murray Hill 3493.

Pianos and Organs.

Thirty cents a line.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Experienced, knowledge stenography and typewriting, high school education; moderate salary. L. Lerman, 479 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. —Bright, industrious, punctual, accurate; small salary. B., 1,781 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; thoroughly competent; references; salary, $10. R. G., 125 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER of business ability and seven years' experience seeks position. R 132 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady, neat, refined, and ambitious, wants clerical position; willing worker; high-grade references. N 353 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fit, obliging, competent; dresses, coats, alterations; $2.50 daily. 4876 Audubon.

EDITORIAL or PUBLICITY position with literary, trade paper, or special work organization; excellent experience, general and technical; knowledge and command of English; style, critical faculty, and facility; highest references. Address A, 156 Times Annex.

GRADUATE MASSEUSE wishes lady patients at residences. Miss Larson. 'Phone 7820 Audubon.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English, knowing French; take charge one or two children 3 years upward; best references. Answer 136 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—A lady wishes to secure positions for her two maids in same family; one as cook, other as chambermaid or waitress, or parlor maid; personal references. 139 East 19th St., care of Mrs. Deeley, between 11 and 4 Monday and Tuesday.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Well educated young woman, possessing initiative and executive ability; five years' experience; desires permanent position with big field rather than large salary. V. H., Madison Sq. 446, City.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; well versed in English and grammar; present firm retiring from business; salary, $18. H. Rosenthal, 818 East 166th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate wishes position with chance for advancement. Gertrude Bussert, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' practical experience; understands general office details; thoroughly capable and reliable; references; $15. G., N 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; not afraid hard work; accurate transcriber; $10. X 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate; hard worker; capable and industrious; $6-$8. X 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; construct ive ability; technical dictation; charge office; $12-$15. X 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEwriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; 2½ years' experience; neat and accurate; best references; salary, $8. Platt, 437 Manhattan Av. Apt. 33.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; accustomed to difficult dictation; references; $12. N 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education; faithful; competent; refined; well recommended. D. K., 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; all references; moderate salary. N 862 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat; accurate typist; business school graduate; $10. P 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. P 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of ability; small salary. S., 939 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—Visiting teacher desires more pupils; also chaperoning duty; high

GOETHALS OUTLINES PLANS TO FRIENDS

Determined to Stay Till Canal Is in Operation—Then Might "Consider" Mitchel Offer.

MIGHT NOT ACCEPT THEN

At Least Eighteen Months' Stay in the Canal Zone Likely, Panama Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—THE TIMES correspondent learned to-night that friends of Col. George W. Goethals in Washington had received an explanation of his attitude concerning the New York Police Commissionership. According to the information conveyed to these friends, the intentions of Col. Goethals do not accord with the understanding of Mayor Mitchel that Col. Goethals would accept the Commissionership as soon as the law governing appeals from disciplinary action in the cases of policemen was changed so as to give the Commissioner absolute authority.

The position of Col. Goethals, as made known to these friends, is that he will not even consider the acceptance of Mayor Mitchel's offer until the Panama Canal is completed and is in satisfactory operation.

This means, according to these friends, not that he would accept the post of Police Commissioner at some future date if it was offered to him, but that he would be willing to consider the matter then, provided the conditions laid down by him had been complied with.

The canal will not be opened to the navigation of merchant and naval vessels until Jan. 1, 1915. Col. Goethals has made it known to the War Department that he would need at least a year after the permanent government of the Canal Zone was installed to organize and train the permanent canal forces.

It is expected that the permanent government plan will be made effective by President Wilson very soon. If an Executive order was issued by the end of February Col. Goethals might be expected to remain in the Canal Zone until about March 1, 1915, at least.

Prior information from Col. Goethals has indicated that he believes it will be essential for him to remain in charge of the administration of the Canal Zone for at least a year after the canal is formally opened and in working operation. This, at the earliest, would bring his stay on the Isthmus up to January, 1916.

Col. Goethals is anxious about the slides that have retarded canal construction, and he thinks he should remain on the Isthmus for some time after the canal is open in order that if there is a recurrence of slides he may be on the spot.

Nothing can be learned here to clear up statements printed in New York that Mayor Mitchel informed the Administration of his efforts to obtain Col. Goethals's services, and for that reason was surprised to learn that President Wilson intended to appoint the Colonel as Governor of the Canal Zone. The best information available is that President Wilson was not consulted by the Mayor about Col. Goethals.

Mr. Mitchel came here on Jan. 13 to appear before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and had luncheon with the President that day. Although the White House is silent on the subject, there is reason to believe that the Goethals matter was not mentioned by the Mayor on that occasion.

Mayor Mitchel is expected here on Wednesday to speak at a banquet of the University Club, and it is likely that he will talk with President Wilson about Col. Goethals.

According to the opinions of officials of the Administration, an effort will be made to have Col. Goethals superintend the construction of the proposed Alaskan Railway after he finishes his service at Panama.

COULDN'T COME FOR 18 MONTHS

Colonel's Friends Are Urging Him Not to Take Commissionership.

PANAMA, Jan. 25.—Col. George W. Goethals to-day reiterated with emphasis his statement that he could not accept the post of Commissioner of Police of New York until after the canal was completed and in successful operation. Even if all the other conditions which he had imposed were complied with, it is said, this would keep him on the Isthmus another eighteen months.

It is believed here that New York's attempt to take Col. Goethals from the Isthmus will have the effect of hastening action at Washington looking to the establishment of a permanent Government in the Canal Zone. The Colonel himself makes no secret of the fact that the delay is causing him embarrassment because it prevents him from making an effort to keep men on the Isthmus whom he would like to see in the permanent operating organization.

Nor does Col. Goethals make a secret of his desire to leave the Isthmus. He makes it plain, however, that he wishes to see his work here completed and the canal in operation before he returns to other duties in the United States. He has told friends that the burden is growing heavy and that he has felt the weight of criticism of his administration that has come from various quarters.

Speaking of the Commissionership, Col. Goethals to-day frankly admitted that the offer of the New York post had attracted him until he found there were obstacles that would make it impossible for him to carry into effect reforms which he might desire to make. His friends here have strongly advised him against acceptance of Mayor Mitchel's offer, and it is believed that their views have had great weight with him.

ON FINISHING ONE'S WORK.

Col. Goethals's Significant Words to West Point Graduates.

At the West Point graduation exercises in June, 1912, Col. George W. Goethals, who delivered the address to the graduating class, gave his own idea of the highest type of an American army officer. On that occasion he said:

"Your training here is designed and arranged so as to require of you and to impress upon you the necessity of accomplishing the day's work. You could not have succeeded here had you put off until to-morrow the tasks of to-day.

"The world of to-day is above all else a practical world, and it demands results. It demands men not fearful of an undertaking, but men with the courage of their convictions who will carry them through successfully."

'EXPECT TO GET HIM'—MITCHEL

The Mayor Thinks the Colonel's Letter Is Sufficient.

Speaking of the Goethals matter last night, Mayor Mitchel said:

"Apparently some men have gone to Col. Goethals and have said that I have announced his acceptance. That is not so. I could not announce his acceptance until certain conditions have been met. But so far as the question of his taking the Police Commissionership is concerned, I refer you to his letter. Any cablegrams that are coming and going between Col. Goethals and others cannot of course be regarded as official documents. Col. Goethals's letter speaks for itself, and speculations at 3,000 miles are foolish. I am going right ahead with my end of it, and all I can say is I expect to get him.'

The Mayor said he would have an announcement to make to-day concerning the matter, but would make no comment on Washington's attitude as reported in yesterday's newspapers.

KILLED BY MASSAGE MOTOR.

Chicago Man Shocked to Death in Bath by Faulty Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Lazarus J. Silverman, President of the Crown Novelty Company of this city, was found dead in his bathroom to-day. He had been shocked to death by a small electrical massage machine.

Leroy Silverman, his son, went to the bathroom to call his father to dinner, and, receiving no response, forced open the door. He found the body in a sitting posture beside the bathtub, with the head resting against the wall. Lying on the man's chest was the electrical massage apparatus, which was still running. Its silver casing was so hot that it was burning his flesh. The wire from the machine was connected with an ordinary electric light socket, and the motor was running at top speed. One of the wires at the motor was partly disconnected. This is believed to have caused the accident, the full voltage coming in direct contact with Mr. Silverman's body.

KILLS MAN THROUGH DOOR.

Jealous Man Shoots His Rival and Wounds Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT READING, N. J., Jan. 25.—Joseph H. Toth, a young Hungarian of this place, called at the home of the stepfather of his sweetheart on Yew Street early yesterday morning, and told the stepfather, Joseph Delsatto:

"They want you at the saloon at the corner."

After Delsatto left the house Toth walked into the parlor. He found the girl, Julia Del Vetoni, and Michael Machey in the room. At sight of him they fled, and hid together in a closet.

Toth drew a gun, and without a word fired three shots through the closet door. The first bullet pierced the heart of Machey, killing him instantly. The second entered the arm of the girl. After firing a parting shot, Toth fled. He entered a saloon in the neighborhood after the shooting, where he demanded a drink of the proprietor at the point of a gun.

The police searched for Toth without success. Yesterday morning, tired out and hungry, he walked into the Delsatto home, asking for food and shelter. Delsatto notified the police that Toth was back in the house. Toth was taken into custody by Chief of Police Harrington of Roosevelt, and locked up in the Woodbridge Jail, charged with the murder of Machey. The girl was only slightly wounded.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—A rose bush in full bloom and a crab apple tree with buds on it were seen in the yard of Richard Lindsley on Lord Avenue, Bayonne, yesterday.

NEWARK.—Stephen Weber, 13 years old, of 50 Clover Street, Newark, was run down by an automobile yesterday at Ferry and McWhorter Streets and so badly injured that he will die. He was removed to St. James's Hospital in the machine. The car was owned and driven by John Braun of 908 Violet Street, Hoboken.

NEWARK.—The police arrested three burglars yesterday in Newark. They described themselves as David Yassenoff, 27 years old of 206 Bronx Street, Henry Greenburg, 23 years old, of 44 Adams Street, both of Manhattan, and Harry Kelly, 22 years old, of 45 Stockton Street, Trenton, N. J.

HACKENSACK.—Joseph Stravanskie and William Wilk, two of the four alleged burglars caught in a raid in Passaic on Friday, are now prisoners in the Hackensack Jail.

MENDHAM.—The dedication of the remodeled "Hill Top" Presbyterian Church was held yesterday morning.

NORTHFIELD.—Because the Northfield Baptist Church was referred to as "a one-man church," Stephen D. Riddle, its Treasurer, Sunday School Superintendent, member of its Board of Deacons, and one of its Trustees has resigned, with his wife, who has served as Financial Secretary of the Church.

HAMMITT HAS TASK OF FIRE PREVENTION

Commissioner Adamson Plans Many Reforms in Important Bureau.

WILL MAKE FEWER ORDERS

But These Property Owners Must Treat with Respect—To Make Buildings Safe.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson announced yesterday that he had appointed Joseph O. Hammitt as head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. He will take office to-day. Mr. Hammitt was Secretary of the Citizens' Union until the end of 1913, and while he held that office made a thorough study of the work of the Fire Prevention Bureau and of the operation of the law. He has appeared as spokesman for the Committee on Safety, the Allied Real Estate Interests, and the Citizens' Union at hearings before the Rules Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and he assisted the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate in its consideration of the budget of the bureau.

Mr. Hammitt has devoted much time to studying the provisions of the law respecting the construction of buildings. The proposed new building code, which it is expected the Aldermen will adopt, contains a number of fire safety provisions suggested in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Hammitt.

Prior to 1907, Mr. Hammitt was a newspaper worker. In the latter part of 1907 he was Assistant Secretary of the Public Service Commission and assisted in organizing its various bureaus. In 1908 he became the legislative agent of the Citizens' Union. In announcing Mr. Hammitt's appointment, the Fire Commissioner said:

"I have selected Mr. Hammitt to be the head of the Bureau of Fire Prevention because of the special knowledge he has of the Fire Prevention law. I feel that I am extremely fortunate in having him take up this work, because the bureau at this time is in very great need of a well-informed and capable head. As I said in a letter to the Mayor a few days ago, the work of the bureau is woefully behind, and this condition is constantly getting worse. I think this can be remedied by the plan, which I have already put in operation, of utilizing the uniformed force for thorough inspections and by a careful revision of the clerical system and forms of orders issued in the bureau.

"Another thing which needs immediate attention is to have the orders issued by the bureau treated with respect by property owners. I do not think any order ought to be issued by the bureau that is not based upon careful and intelligent inspection. Careless orders impose great hardship upon property owners, and I have no doubt that many orders have been issued which were not necessary. I find that the bureau is constantly modifying and rescinding its own orders on the ground that they are unnecessary. This only entails a needless amount of work, and is another one of the causes which has congested the work of the bureau. Whenever the bureau issues an order it should be based upon the actual requirements of safety, and when once issued should be promptly and vigorously enforced.

"Another important thing which needs to be done in order to prevent the constant harassment of property owners is to secure some sort of concerted action between the Fire Department, the Building Department and the factory inspection authorities. At present these bureaus send men around making inspections, and the result is that property owners receive one set of orders after another, with the result that they feel that a hardship is inflicted upon them.

"I hope in time to bring the Fire Prevention Bureau into such relations with the other bureaus mentioned that this state of things will be ended. There are two things that the Bureau of Fire Prevention will constantly bear in mind: First, to take every possible step to make all buildings in this city safe in case of fire, and, second, to issue no unnecessary orders which will impose needless expense upon property owners."

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BARGAIN MAT. THURS. BEST SEATS, $1.50. REG. MAT. SAT.
Sensational Dramatic Hit of the Century!
"TO-DAY"
By George Broadhurst and Abraham Schomer.
IT HAS THE THRILLS! IT HAS THE PUNCH! IT HAS THE HEART!
Deservedly designated as the greatest dramatic triumph of the age, this wonderful play by George Broadhurst and Abraham Schomer, dealing with a phase of modern New York life—the existence of which is ignored but not disputed—continues serenely on its way, unmindful of the coming and going of competitors, gathering momentum with each week, and smashing its own box office records for receipts. It has scored such a phenomenal success because it is intensely human, convincingly natural, realistically true and magnificently acted.
THE PLAY ALL SOCIETY IS FLOCKING TO
SEATS NOW FOR LINCOLN'S AND WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM—DAILY, INC. SUNDAY EVENINGS 8:15. MATS. 2:15. Commencing Today 2:15
FIRST AMERICAN PRESENTATION VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE.
LES MISERABLES
THE BRILLIANT PHOTO PLAY THAT ELECTRIFIED PARIS
OPULENT SPECTACLE! THRILLING DRAMA! BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY!
"INTENSELY INTERESTING"—SARAH BERNHARDT
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CONTINUOUS, 1 TO 11 P. M.
A Program of All Feature Photoplays, including
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A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERFUL
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CUT OUT THIS COUPON, TAKE IT TO THE BOX OFFICE WITH
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Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The DEADLOCK with EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. Dorothy Donnelly with LOU-TELLEGEN in MARIA ROSA. MON. FEB. 2 BLANCHE RING Supported by HARRY CONOR in "WHEN CLAUDIA SMILES." Seats Thurs.
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CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. HIGH JINKS
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE THINGS THAT COUNT
COMEDY Theatre, 41st, n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Pop. Price Mat. Every Tues., 2:15 KITTY MACKAY The Laughing Triumph of the Season.
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WEST END 125th, W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. The Fantasy with music, PRUNELLA with Marguerite Clark.
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To-night at 8. Konigskinder. Farrar, Ober; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. Mat. at 2:30. Rheingold. Mattstad, Ober, Curtis, Alten, Sparkes; Jorn, Weil, Goritz, Witherspoon, Braun, Reiss, Con., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Braslau, Mauboura; Didur, Althouse, Rothelr, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Alten; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rothier. Con., Polacco.
Sat. at 1:30. Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Jorn, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices (Double Bill). Cavalleria Rusticana. Destinn; Cristall, Gilly; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martin, Gilly. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.

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To-morrow at 8. (Double Bill). Madeleine. Alda, Sparkes; Althouse, Segurola; foll'd by Pagliacci. Alten; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Now on Sale. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Hardman Piano.)
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JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
Next Thur. Evg., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Tschaikowsky, Schubert, Wagner, Richard Strauss, Wolf, Liszt.
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CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Jan. 30. Sunday Aft., Feb'y 1.
KATHARINE GOODSON, Pianist.
JACQUES RENARD, 'Cellist.
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Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 27, 8:15. Remarkable Boy Pianist, MANOLITO FUNES
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50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.
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Grand tier box opera to-night for sale at McBride's, 71 Broadway.

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NEXT—LITTLE MISS BROWN.

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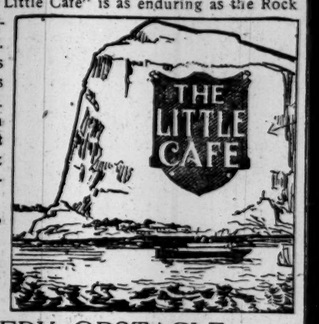
The livening effect of seeing "The Little Cafe" is as enduring as the Rock of Gibraltar. Laughter is the greatest insurance there is for all ages. It boldly defies Time's wrinkles and keeps the faces of its votaries always bright, sunny and amiable. The plays that make you laugh heartily are the world's best benefactions, and Klaw & Erlanger's Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece,


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MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S comedy, only for those who have ever had a mother, THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
By the author of "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "Miss Burke has never captured a New York audience more thoroughly."—Sun.
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in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success, THE LAND OF PROMISE
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The Stage Society of New York will present a new American play, first time on any stage.
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A problem play from a Montana point of view by Elizabeth Read, produced by Thomas A. Wise. Cast incl. Gail Kane, Chas. Lane, John Cope, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Thomas A. Wise, Jessie Graham, Carree Clarke, Paul Gordon, H. E. Pritchard, Thomas Reynolds.
HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
"BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS" —EVE. WORLD. WM. COLLIER in a three-hour laugh-a-minute comedy.
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GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
THIS IS THE LAST WEEK! (Engagement ends next Sat.)
—POPULAR PRICE MAT. WED.—
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YOUNG WISDOM
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
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With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
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THE NEW VIENNESE MUSICAL COMEDY,
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IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

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